



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1367.2 - State and Regional Indicators, Victoria, Sep 2007

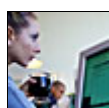
Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/11/2007

Summary

Contents

CONTENTS

Expanded Contents



State Comparison

Includes: **Summary of Statistical Indicators**



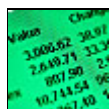
Population

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**



Crime

Includes: **Recorded Crime Offences**



State Final Demand

Includes: **State Final Demand**



Work and Income

Includes: **Civilian labour force by region, Employed persons by industry, Employed persons by occupation, Part-time workers, Duration of unemployment, Unemployment rate estimates, Average weekly earnings**



Prices Indexes

Includes: **Consumer Price Index, House Price Indexes**



Construction

Includes: **Building Approvals, Engineering Construction Activity**



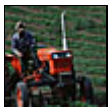
Tourism

Includes: **Tourist Accommodation**



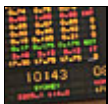
Environment

Includes: **Air Quality, Water Resources**



Agriculture

Includes: Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production



Trade

Includes: Balance of Trade, Trade by Commodity, Major Trading Partners

Main Features

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria, September quarter 2007 (1367.2) was published on 7 November 2007 as a PDF file. To accommodate the different output requirements of our clients, a web version of the content was added on 28 November 2007. Due to formatting requirements of the web environment, some of the tables have been cut down in size and/or re-formatted.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

December 2007

March 2008

Release Date

15 February 2008

15 May 2008

NOTE

This publication contains a feature article entitled **Regional Victoria: Census Profile**. A list of all previous feature articles published is contained in the Appendix to this publication.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 24 October 2007.

Explanatory Notes in the form found in other ABS publications are not included in **State and Regional Indicators, Victoria**. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Pam Boulton on Melbourne (03) 9615 7880.

About this Release

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria (SRIV) is a quarterly publication that contains recently released statistical information about the whole of Victoria. Data is sourced from ABS and non-ABS collections. It provides measures according to a triple bottom line of economic, social and environment elements.

Most chapters contain a mix of tables, charts and commentary, to provide a basic analysis of recent movements in key economic, social and environmental data. Data is presented for varying geographic classifications, including, Victoria; Melbourne and the Balance of Victoria; down to Local Government Area for some series. The aim of the publication is to provide a picture of the situation of Victoria and enable comparison, both over time and between regions.

Core data, such as Estimated Resident Population, State Final Demand, Labour Force Statistics, Price Indexes, Building Approvals, Air Quality, and Water Storage Volumes is complemented by periodic annual data including the Condition of Main Roads, Recorded Crime Offences, Life Expectancy at Birth, Government Owned Housing Stock and others. Web pages will be updated as data becomes available.

As the information is sourced from a wide variety of collections, care needs to be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage may differ from table to table. Advice is provided in the publication on such matters.

Expanded Contents

CONTENTS

Summarised Contents

State Comparison

Summary of Statistical Indicators

Population

Estimated Resident Population

Crime

Recorded Crime Offences

- State Final Demand
 - State Final Demand
- Work and Income
 - Civilian labour force by region
 - Employed Persons by Industry
 - Employed Persons by Occupation
 - Part-time Workers
 - Duration of Unemployment
 - Unemployment Rate Estimates
 - Average Weekly Earnings
- Price Indexes
 - Consumer Price Index
 - House Price Indexes
- Construction
 - Building Approvals
 - Engineering Construction Activity
- Tourism
 - Tourist Accommodation
- Environment
 - Air quality
 - Water Resources
- Agriculture
 - Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production
- Trade
 - Balance of Trade
 - Trade by Commodity
 - Major Trading Partners

State Comparison

[Contents >> State Comparison](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
[Summary of Statistical Indicators](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Summary of Statistical Indicators

[Contents >> State Comparison >> Summary of Statistical Indicators](#)

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS

This chapter summarises the key Victorian statistical indicators and compares them with the same statistical indicators of other states and Australia.

Summary of Statistical Indicators

			Per cent Change from the same period in the previous year			
		Vic. as a proportion of Aust. %	Vic.	NSW	Qld	Aust.
State final demand (trend, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 07	23.8	3.4	4.1	8.2	5.4
Population						
Total population	Mar qtr 07	24.8	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.5
Natural increase	Mar qtr 07	..	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7
Net overseas migration(a)	Mar qtr 07	..	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Net interstate migration(a)	Mar qtr 07	..	-	-0.4	0.7	-
Labour						
Number unemployed (trend)	Sep 07	24.8	2.8	1.8	3.3	2.6
Unemployment rate(b)	Sep 07	-	0.4	-	0.1	0.3
Participation rate(b)	Sep 07	-	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4
Job vacancies (original)	Aug qtr 07	18.2	0.1	21.5	-3.3	11.7
Average weekly FT adult total earnings (trend)	May qtr 07	-	2.4	4.1	4.4	4.0
Wage price index (total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses)	Aug qtr 07	-	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.0
Price(c)						
Consumer price index	Sep qtr 07	-	2.1	1.3	2.7	1.9
Established house price index	Jun qtr 07	-	11.5	3.0	15.7	9.2
Building						
Dwelling units approved (trend)	Aug 07	27.3	4.7	-15.3	10.7	-2.2
Total value of building approved (trend)	Aug 07	24.9	-1.7	-4.6	13.1	4.4
Value of new residential building approved (trend)	Aug 07	26.4	9.5	-6.6	14.1	3.1
Value of building commenced (original, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 07	28.0	-2.4	-10.8	-2.5	-4.5
Value of building work done (seasonally adjusted, chain volume measure)	Jun qtr 07	27.1	2.5	-6.3	3.4	-0.1
Consumer spending						
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	Aug 07	25.5	9.4	9.7	7.0	8.1
Retail turnover (trend)	Aug 07	23.9	4.3	6.1	11.4	7.2
Takings from tourist accommodation	Jun qtr 07	18.1	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.2
International merchandise trade						
Value of imports	Aug 07	28.2	-2.0	6.1	-0.2	2.6
Value of exports	Aug 07	11.6	-4.3	5.6	-13.4	2.8

.. not applicable

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Percentage change figures for components of population increase indicate the contribution of each component to the total population increase.

(b) Percentage change columns indicate the difference between the percentage rate for the reference period, and the percentage rate for the same period in the previous year.

(c) Data relates to capital cities.

Population

[Contents >> Population](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
[Estimated Resident Population](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Estimated Resident Population

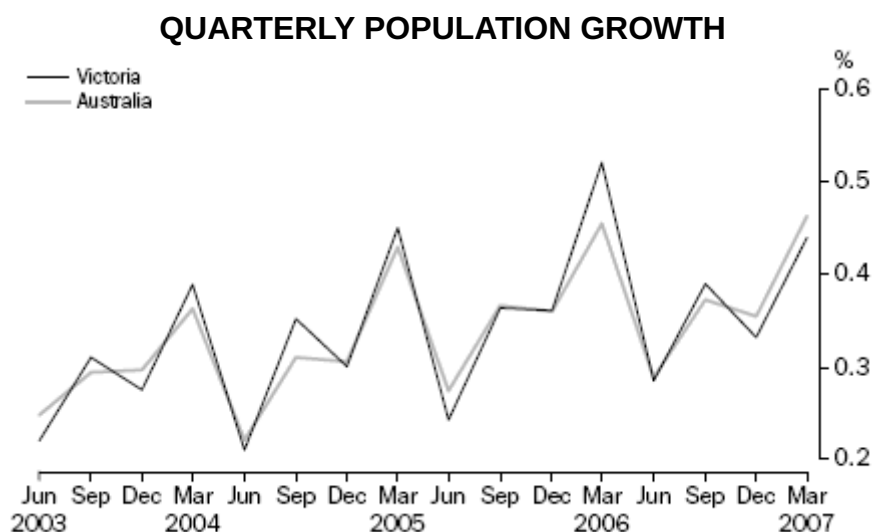
[Contents >> Population >> Estimated Resident Population](#)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

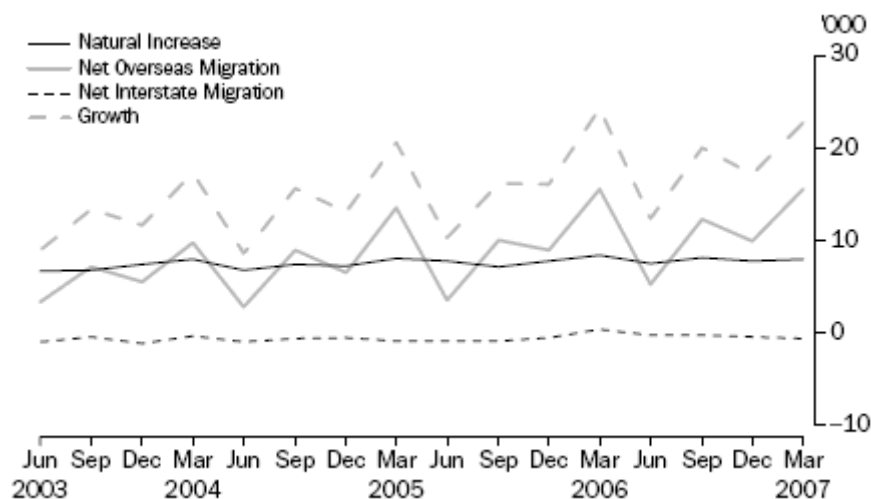
Victoria's estimated resident population (ERP) at the end of any given period is the estimated population at the beginning of the period plus the sum of three components: natural increase, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

In March quarter 2007, Victoria's ERP grew by 22,700 persons or 0.44%. Australia's ERP grew by 0.46% (96,500 persons) over the same period.

Net overseas migration contributed most to Victoria's population growth in the March quarter 2007 (15,500 persons), while natural increase was 7,900 persons. Net interstate migration was a loss of 700 people. With the exception of March quarter 2006, Victoria has experienced a net loss in population to other Australian states in fifteen of the last sixteen quarters.



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



Estimated resident population and components of population change(a)(b)

	Persons		Components of population change			
	Male	Female	Natural increase	Net overseas migration	Net interstate migration	Total increase
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2000-01	2 366.3	2 438.4	26.4	35.3	5.2	66.9
2001-02	2 397.3	2 466.3	27.9	20.3	3.5	51.7
2002-03	2 429.7	2 494.7	27.4	26.8	-0.8	53.4
2003-04	2 460.7	2 522.3	28.8	25.0	-3.1	50.7
2004-05	2 496.4	2 554.1	30.3	32.3	-3.1	59.4
2005-06	2 537.8	2 590.5	30.7	39.6	-1.5	68.7
2005						
March	2 489.9	2 548.4	8.0	13.5	-0.9	20.6
June	2 496.4	2 554.1	7.7	3.5	-1.0	10.3
September	2 506.2	2 562.6	7.1	10.0	-1.0	16.1
December	2 515.3	2 571.8	7.7	8.9	-0.6	16.0
2006						
March	2 530.2	2 583.5	8.4	15.5	0.4	24.2
June	2 537.8	2 590.5	7.4	5.2	-0.3	12.4
September	2 548.1	2 600.2	8.1	12.3	-0.3	20.0
December	2 556.6	2 608.8	7.7	9.9	-0.5	17.1
2007						
March	2 568.1	2 620.1	7.9	15.5	-0.7	22.7

(a) ERP, natural increase, net overseas and net interstate migration data up to June quarter 2001 are final. All ERP data from September quarter 2001 to March quarter 2006 are revised, based on 2006 Census. June quarter 2006 and March quarter 2007 are preliminary based on 2006 Census.

(b) A revised methodology for calculating migration adjustments has been applied from the September quarter 2001 to June quarter 2006 and an improved method of net overseas migration has been applied from September quarter 2006 onwards.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Crime

[Contents >> Crime](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
Recorded Crime Offences

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Recorded Crime Offences

[Contents >> Crime >> Recorded Crime Offences](#)

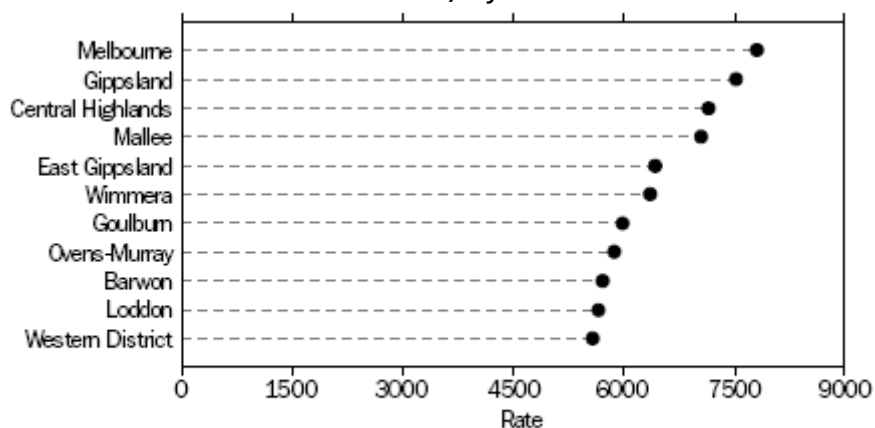
RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES

The data for this chapter is sourced directly from Victorian Police figures. The counts provided in the tables below relate to recorded offences, not offenders. Therefore, multiple offences committed by the same perpetrator are counted as separate incidents. Also, offences are recorded against the LGA in which they were committed rather than the offenders' usual place of residence. Figures must be used with caution as not all offences might be reported to the police.

Victoria recorded 376,200 crime offences during the 2006-07 financial year, an increase of 3,176 (0.9%) from the previous financial year. The majority (74.7%) of offences recorded in 2006-07 occurred against property.

Statistical Division level rates were calculated using estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006. These rates show that Melbourne Statistical Division recorded the highest crime rate of 7,807 per 100,000 population followed by Gippsland (7,523) and Central Highlands (7,148). The lowest rate was recorded in Western District (5,589) followed by Loddon (5,648) and Barwon (5,706).

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCES, By Statistical Division - 2006-07



(a) Rates were calculated per 100,000 population using estimated resident population as at 30 June 2006 (Catalogue no. 3218.0).

The majority (76.5%) of offences in 2006-07 occurred in Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD). Within MSD, the highest rate of 45,725 offences per 100,000 population was

recorded in Melbourne LGA followed by Yarra (18,188) and Port Phillip (13,438). Nillumbik LGA recorded the lowest rate of 2,755 followed by Manningham (3,138) and Yarra Ranges (4,335).

In Balance of Victoria (BoV), Latrobe LGA recorded the highest rate of offences (10,866) followed by Swan Hill (8,621) and Ballarat (8,515). The lowest rate of offences was recorded in Golden Plains (1,617) followed by West Wimmera (1,937) and Indigo (2,822).

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 6, Recorded Crime Offences, By Local Government Area (27kB).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

State Final Demand

[Contents >> State Final Demand](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
State Final Demand

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

State Final Demand

[Contents >> State Final Demand >> State Final Demand](#)

STATE FINAL DEMAND

State final demand measures the total value of goods and services that are sold in a state to buyers who wish to either consume them or retain them in the form of capital assets. It excludes sales made to buyers who use them as inputs to a production activity, export sales and sales that lead to accumulation of inventories.

Measures of state final demand make no distinction between demand that is met by goods and services produced within the state in question, by supplies sourced from another state, or from overseas. State final demand is therefore not a measure of the value of production activity occurring within a state.

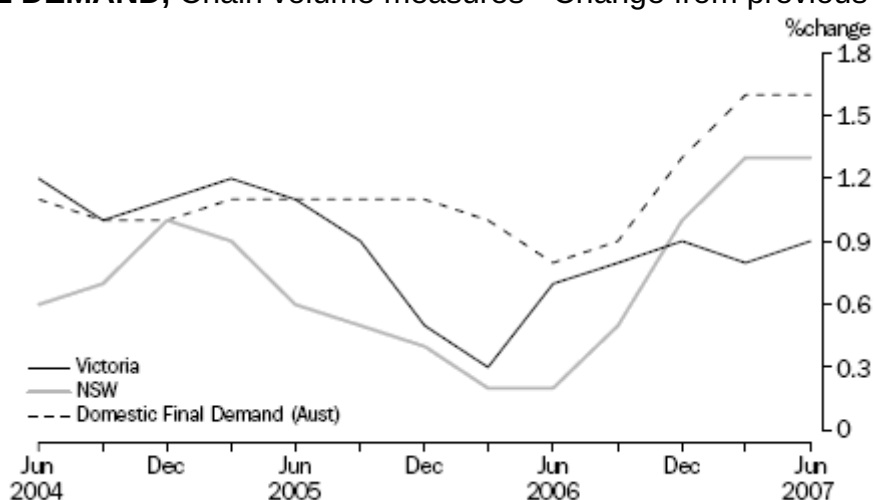
Note: As of 20 November 2006, the Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The classification of Telstra has changed from public sector to non-financial corporation from the March quarter 2007. There is a trend break from March quarter 2007 in a number of series related to the privatisation of Telstra. As a result no trend estimates are

published for these series. For more information please see **Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS statistics** (cat. no. 8102.0) released 26 February 2007.

For the June quarter 2007, the trend estimate for Victorian final demand, in volume terms, was \$60,727m, an increase of 0.9% on the March quarter 2007. This was below the trend growth level for New South Wales (1.3%) and Australian trend estimate (domestic final demand), which increased by 1.6% over the same period.

Household final consumption expenditure is the single largest component of state final demand. In June quarter 2007, this component accounted for 58.4% of the trend volume estimate of state final demand and recorded an increase of 1.0% on the March quarter 2007. The other main contributors were private gross fixed capital formation (22.6% of trend state final demand) and government final consumption expenditure (16.3%).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures - Change from previous quarter: Trend



STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Seasonally Adjusted and Trend

	Jun Qtr	2006 Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	2007 Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)					
Final consumption expenditure					
General government	9 710	9 881	9 738	9 901	9 945
Households	34 252	34 370	34 733	35 162	35 445
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private					
Machinery and equipment	4 704	4 772	4 733	5 052	4 817
Livestock	190	144	144	144	144
Intangible fixed assets	803	822	810	883	952
Dwellings	3 446	3 658	3 591	3 502	3 564
Ownership transfer costs	875	773	800	788	932
Total private	13 053	13 523	13 024	13 526	13 928
Public	1 613	1 694	2 109	1 456	1 646
State final demand	58 626	59 468	59 605	60 045	60 964
International trade-exports of goods	4 988	5 235	5 034	4 898	4 970
International trade-imports of goods	11 756	12 013	12 214	12 880	13 161

TREND ESTIMATES (\$m)(b)

Final consumption expenditure					
General government	9 706	9 787	9 834	9 874	9 918
Households	34 192	34 443	34 753	35 108	35 472
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private					
Machinery and equipment	4 768	4 768	4 810	np	np
Livestock	176	157	145	142	144
Intangible fixed assets	804	809	823	895	931
Dwellings	3 446	3 553	3 591	3 559	3 524
Ownership transfer costs	839	804	795	827	882
Total private	13 160	13 196	13 273	13 572	13 728
Public	1 661	1 762	1 897	np	np
State final demand	58 729	59 191	59 706	60 206	60 727
International trade-exports of goods	5 063	5 107	5 054	4 976	4 911
International trade-imports of goods	11 905	11 962	12 331	12 761	13 168

TREND ESTIMATES (PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER) (%)

Final consumption expenditure					
General government	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Households	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private					
Machinery and equipment	0.8	-	0.9	np	np
Livestock	-7.4	-10.8	-7.9	-2.3	1.6
Intangible fixed assets	1.2	0.7	1.8	8.7	4.1
Dwellings	1.5	3.1	1.1	-0.9	-1.0
Ownership transfer costs	-0.8	-4.1	-1.2	4.1	6.6
Total private	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.2
Public	2.3	6.1	7.7	np	np
State final demand	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
International trade-exports of goods	2.7	0.9	-1.0	-1.6	-1.3
International trade-imports of goods	-0.7	0.5	3.1	3.5	3.2

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

(b) Trend estimates for aggregates are derived directly, rather than as the sum of components. As a result, the sum of the trend estimates of individual components of a particular aggregate will not sum to the overall trend estimate of the aggregate.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

STATE FINAL DEMAND(a): Original

	2006			2007	
	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
CURRENT PRICE (\$m)					
Final consumption expenditure					
General government	10 372	10 502	10 574	10 782	11 080
Households	34 938	35 725	37 767	35 490	36 961
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private					

Machinery and equipment	4 541	4 416	5 021	4 360	4 462
Livestock	174	113	113	113	113
Intangible fixed assets	760	775	813	801	883
Dwellings	3 607	3 873	3 774	3 285	3 806
Ownership transfer costs	889	918	1 016	972	1 180
Total private	13 133	13 663	14 107	12 655	14 348
Public	1 839	1 533	2 091	1 417	1 853
State final demand	60 282	61 423	64 539	60 343	64 243
International trade-exports of goods	5 368	5 612	5 611	4 947	5 542
International trade-imports of goods	12 112	13 005	13 054	12 250	13 013

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES (\$m)(b)

Final consumption expenditure					
General government	9 779	9 857	9 815	9 849	10 007
Households	33 795	34 456	36 425	33 863	34 968
Gross fixed capital formation					
Private					
Machinery and equipment	4 732	4 618	5 272	4 645	4 839
Livestock	190	144	144	144	144
Intangible fixed assets	794	810	859	854	944
Dwellings	3 521	3 791	3 692	3 179	3 656
Ownership transfer costs	859	784	808	784	918
Total private	13 142	13 546	13 937	12 489	14 032
Public	1 841	1 536	2 101	1 413	1 856
State final demand	58 557	59 395	62 279	57 614	60 863
International trade-exports of goods	5 119	5 270	5 221	4 533	5 114
International trade-imports of goods	11 502	12 442	12 765	12 150	12 910

(a) Revisions to various series resulted from the availability of more up to date data.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0); ABS data available on request, Australian National Accounts.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Work and Income

[Contents >> Work and Income](#)

This section contains the following subsection :

- Civilian labour force by region
- Employed Persons by Industry
- Employed Persons by Occupation
- Part-time Workers
- Duration of Unemployment
- Unemployment Rate Estimates
- Average Weekly Earnings

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Civilian labour force by region

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY REGION

As at May 2007, an improved method of estimation for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was introduced. The new method, known as composite estimation, produces lower standard errors than the previous estimation method. As part of introducing composite estimation, the ABS has revised all labour force statistics back to April 2001, based on the new estimation method. More information on the statistical impacts of this new estimation method is available in **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics** (cat. no. 6292.0) released on 21 May 2007.

Between September quarter 2006 and September 2007, the Victorian labour force grew by 54,800 people (2.0%). During this period, the number of employed persons rose by 61,900 (2.4%) and the number of unemployed persons fell by 7,200 (-5.8%). The unemployment rate decreased from 4.6% to 4.3%.

Between September 2006 and September 2007, the labour force grew by 48,400 persons (2.5%) in the Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) and by 6,300 persons (0.9%) in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The proportion of employed persons who worked full-time increased from 71.7% to 71.9% in the Melbourne MSR, but decreased in the Balance of Victoria MSR (69.6% to 68.3%).

The number of unemployed people decreased by 2,400 (-2.8%) in the Melbourne MSR and fell by 4,900 (-12.4%) in Balance of Victoria MSR. The unemployment rate decreased from 4.3% to 4.1% in the Melbourne MSR and from 5.5% to 4.8% in the Balance of Victoria MSR. The labour force participation rate rose in the Melbourne MSR (65.3% to 65.7%), but fell from 63.9% to 63.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

Within the Balance of Victoria, the Central Highlands-Wimmera statistical region displayed the largest increase in employment (6,300 persons) followed by the All Gippsland statistical region (5,800 persons) and the Goulburn-Ovens-Murray statistical region (3,200 persons). Falls in employment were experienced in the Loddon-Mallee and Barwon-Western District statistical regions (3,500 and 700 persons respectively). All statistical regions experienced a fall in their unemployment rate over the period, except for the All Gippsland and Loddon-Mallee statistical regions.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 1, Civilian Labour Force, By Region (file size 29kb).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Employed Persons by Industry

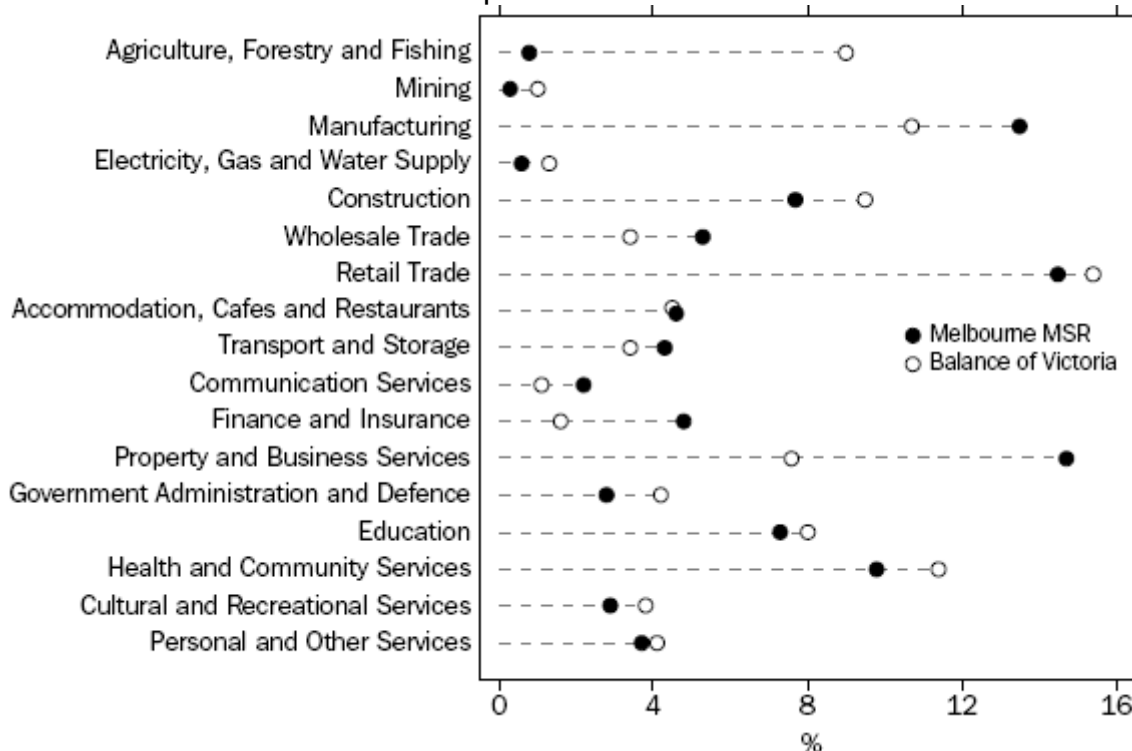
[Contents >> Work and Income >> Employed Persons by Industry](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

In August quarter 2007, the largest proportion of persons employed in the Melbourne MSR were in Property and Business services (14.7%), Retail Trade (14.5%) and Manufacturing (13.5%).

In the Balance of Victoria, the biggest employers were Retail Trade (15.4%), Health and Community Services (11.4%), and Manufacturing (10.7%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria: August quarter - 2007



In Victoria, the Mining and Construction industries had the highest proportion of total males employed (90.5% and 86.5% respectively), whilst the highest proportion of total females employed were in Health and community services and Education (82.6% and 66.8% respectively).

In terms of full-time employment, manufacturing accounted for the highest proportion of males employed in Victoria (18.5%) and Health and community services accounted for the highest proportion of full-time females employed (17.4%). In terms of part-time employment, Retail trade accounted for the largest proportion of both males and females employed (25.4% and 23.3% respectively).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry and Major Statistical Region - August quarter 2007

	Full-Time			Part-Time		
	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
MELBOURNE						
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.7	4.0	10.7	2.4	2.8	5.2
Mining	4.3	1.2	5.5	-	-	-

Manufacturing	168.1	60.1	228.2	12.0	15.6	27.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.1	3.3	10.4	-	1.1	1.1
Construction	114.0	8.3	122.3	12.3	11.6	23.9
Wholesale Trade	62.9	19.0	81.9	7.2	10.7	17.9
Retail Trade	91.8	49.8	141.7	40.5	91.6	132.1
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	28.5	15.0	43.5	15.9	27.4	43.3
Transport and Storage	56.9	13.2	70.2	5.6	6.3	11.9
Communication Services	29.1	9.5	38.6	1.8	1.9	3.6
Finance and Insurance	41.4	34.2	75.5	4.6	10.4	15.1
Property and Business Services	133.5	73.5	207.0	22.2	48.2	70.3
Government Administration and Defence	20.0	21.0	41.0	1.8	10.2	12.0
Education	36.7	53.4	90.1	12.0	35.9	47.9
Health and Community Services	25.3	79.2	104.5	6.8	73.7	80.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	16.5	11.9	28.4	10.5	16.0	26.5
Personal and Other Services	30.2	19.2	49.4	7.4	13.6	20.9

BALANCE OF VICTORIA

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	36.3	8.8	45.1	6.8	10.6	17.5
Mining	7.1	-	7.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	53.3	8.9	62.2	5.4	7.1	12.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.5	1.0	8.6	0.2	-	0.2
Construction	52.5	4.6	57.1	4.4	4.1	8.6
Wholesale Trade	16.0	5.5	21.5	0.6	1.2	1.8
Retail Trade	36.5	19.5	56.0	17.4	33.3	50.7
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5.6	6.3	11.9	5.9	13.5	19.4
Transport and Storage	17.1	2.7	19.7	2.2	1.9	4.1
Communication Services	4.6	1.4	6.0	1.3	0.6	1.9
Finance and Insurance	4.2	3.2	7.4	0.6	3.0	3.7
Property and Business Services	22.7	12.6	35.4	4.4	12.7	17.2
Government Administration and Defence	11.1	12.4	23.5	2.9	3.0	5.9
Education	13.6	21.4	35.0	1.9	18.9	20.8
Health and Community Services	11.5	30.2	41.7	2.5	34.9	37.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	8.7	4.6	13.4	5.6	7.6	13.3
Personal and Other Services	12.8	8.0	20.8	2.4	5.2	7.6

VICTORIA

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	43.0	12.8	55.8	9.2	13.4	22.6
Mining	11.4	1.2	12.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	221.4	69.0	290.4	17.4	22.8	40.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	14.7	4.3	19.0	0.2	1.1	1.4
Construction	166.5	12.9	179.4	16.7	15.8	32.5
Wholesale Trade	78.9	24.5	103.4	7.8	11.9	19.7
Retail Trade	128.3	69.4	197.7	58.0	124.8	182.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	34.1	21.3	55.4	21.9	40.9	62.7
Transport and Storage	74.0	15.9	89.9	7.8	8.2	16.0
Communication Services	33.7	10.8	44.5	3.1	2.5	5.6
Finance and Insurance	45.5	37.4	82.9	5.3	13.5	18.7
Property and Business Services	156.2	86.1	242.3	26.6	60.9	87.5
Government Administration and Defence	31.1	33.5	64.5	4.7	13.3	17.9
Education	50.3	74.8	125.1	14.0	54.8	68.8
Health and Community Services	36.7	109.4	146.1	9.3	108.6	117.9
Cultural and Recreational Services	25.3	16.5	41.8	16.2	23.6	39.8
Personal and Other Services	43.0	27.2	70.2	9.8	18.8	28.5

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

Employed Persons by Occupation

Contents >> Work and Income >> Employed Persons by Occupation

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

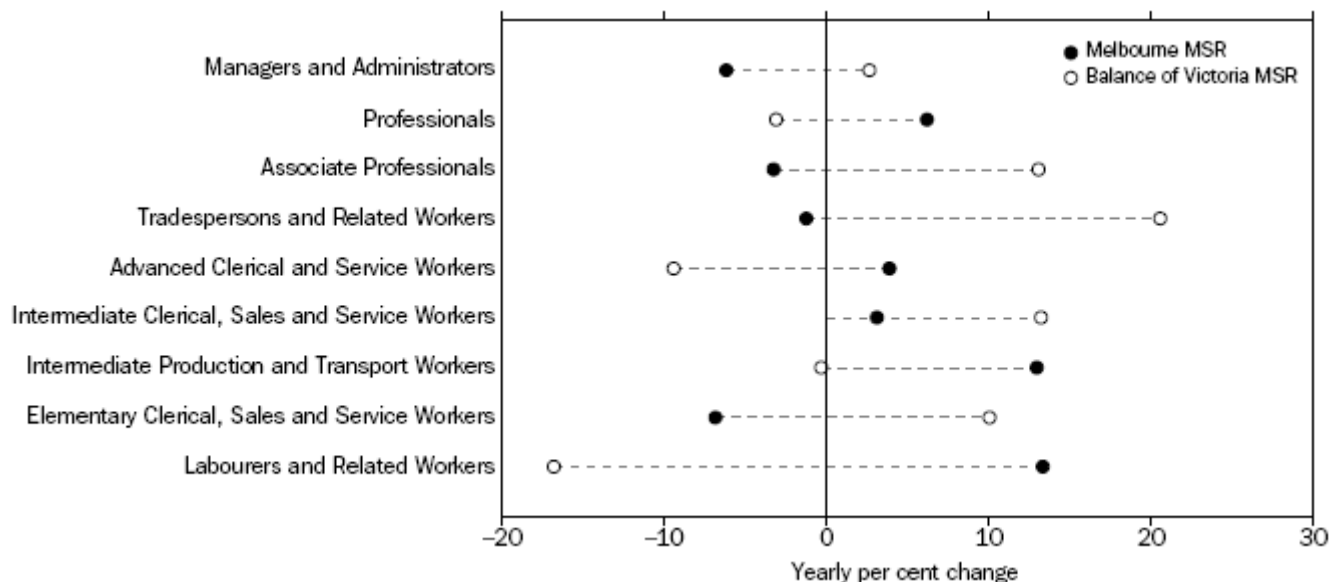
In August quarter 2007, there were approximately 1,821,100 persons employed full-time in Victoria. The Melbourne Major Statistical Region (MSR) accounted for 1,348,800 (74.1%) of total full-time employed persons and the Balance of Victoria MSR, 472,200 persons (25.9%).

In the Melbourne MSR over half of full-time and part-time workers were employed in three occupational categories: Professionals (23.1%), Intermediate clerical sales and service workers (16.5%) and Tradespersons (12.2%). In the Balance of Victoria, Tradespersons were the predominant group of workers (15.7%) followed closely by Professionals (15.6%) and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (14.4%).

Dissecting occupation by gender reveals that in the Melbourne MSR the three most predominant occupations for female employees were Professionals, Intermediate clerical sales and service and Associate professionals (26.6%, 24.8% and 12.6% respectively). For male employees, the three most predominant occupations within the same geographically defined area were Professionals, Advanced clerical and service workers and Tradespersons (20.2%, 19.3% and 12.5% respectively). In comparison, the proportion of female employees working as Professionals in Balance of Victoria was slightly lower (20.6%) and significantly lower for male employees (11.7%). The predominant occupation for females in Balance of Victoria was Intermediate clerical, sales and service (25.3%) while male employees tended to work as Tradespersons (24.4%), Intermediate production and transport workers (14.9%) and Managers and administrators (14.0%).

Full-time workers in the Melbourne MSR worked mainly as Professionals (24.5%), Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and Advanced clerical and service workers (14.2% for both categories). In the Balance of Victoria the three most predominant occupational groups working on a full-time basis were Tradespersons (20.0%), Professionals (16.2%) and Managers and administrators (13.5%). In terms of part-time workers, in the Melbourne MSR three occupational groups comprised 61.8% of the total: Intermediate clerical, sales and service (22.1%), Associate professionals (20.1%) and Professionals (19.6%). Part-time workers in Balance of Victoria were characterised by fewer Professionals (14.5%) and tended to predominantly concentrate in the following occupations: Intermediate clerical, sales and service (21.0%) and Elementary clerical, sales and service (20.1%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation, Melbourne MSR and Balance of Victoria: August quarter - 2007



EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation and Major Statistical Region - August quarter 2007

	Full-Time			Part-Time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MELBOURNE						
Managers and Administrators	95.4	30.7	126.1	5.1	6.6	11.7
Professionals	184.0	146.1	330.1	25.3	80.7	106.0
Associate Professionals	118.3	68.4	186.7	11.0	32.5	43.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	180.4	11.2	191.6	19.5	7.2	26.7
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	9.0	38.3	47.3	1.6	33.7	35.3
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	79.9	112.3	192.2	20.4	99.2	119.6
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	107.6	16.0	123.7	19.1	9.4	28.5
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	32.0	27.9	59.9	29.1	79.4	108.5
Labourers and Related Workers	66.4	24.8	91.2	32.0	28.5	60.5
BALANCE OF VICTORIA						
Managers and Administrators	49.1	14.5	63.6	4.8	5.8	10.6
Professionals	40.5	35.8	76.3	4.7	27.7	32.3
Associate Professionals	39.0	24.4	63.4	6.0	13.2	19.2
Tradespersons and Related Workers	85.5	9.1	94.6	8.6	5.7	14.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	-	7.2	7.2	0.4	14.1	14.5
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	16.5	36.5	53.1	4.9	41.8	46.7
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	50.3	4.9	55.2	7.1	2.7	9.8
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	11.4	10.6	22.0	13.1	31.7	44.8
Labourers and Related Workers	28.7	8.1	36.8	15.2	15.1	30.3
VICTORIA						
Managers and Administrators	144.5	45.2	189.7	9.9	12.4	22.3
Professionals	224.5	181.9	406.5	29.9	108.3	138.3
Associate Professionals	157.4	92.7	250.1	17.0	45.7	62.7
Tradespersons and Related Workers	265.8	20.3	286.2	28.1	12.8	41.0
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	9.0	45.5	54.6	2.0	47.8	49.8
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	96.4	148.8	245.2	25.3	141.0	166.3
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	157.9	21.0	178.9	26.1	12.1	38.3

Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	43.4	38.6	81.9	42.2	111.1	153.2
Labourers and Related Workers	95.1	32.9	128.0	47.3	43.6	90.8

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Part-time Workers

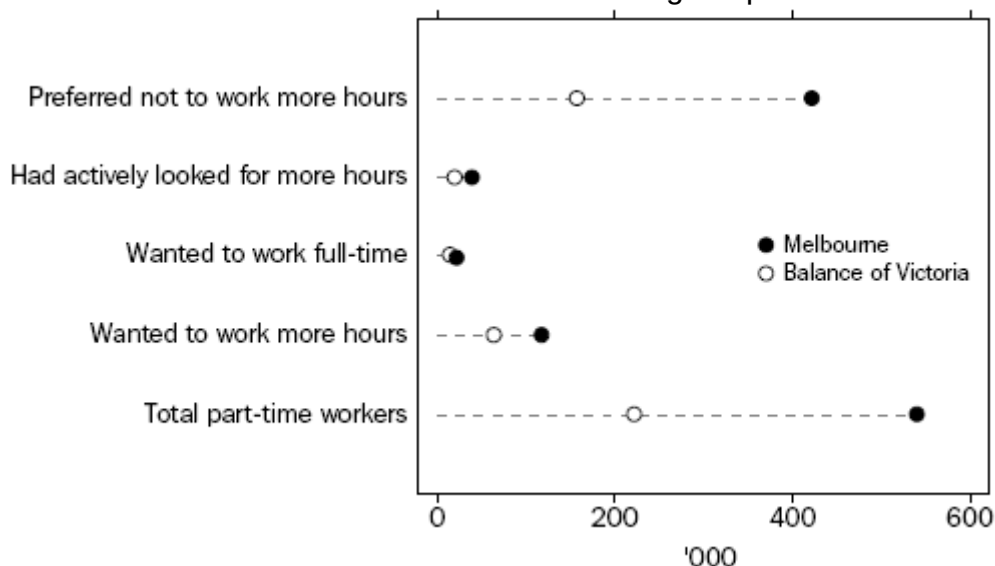
[Contents >> Work and Income >> Part-time Workers](#)

PART-TIME WORKERS

In August quarter 2007, there were 540,100 part-time workers in the Melbourne MSR. From August quarter 2006 to August quarter 2007 total part-time workers decreased by 5,000 persons (-0.9%) in the Melbourne MSR. Females accounted for the majority of part-time workers (69.8%) in the Melbourne MSR. Most part-time workers (78.2%) preferred not to work more hours, and this was more common amongst females than males.

In the Balance of Victoria, the total number of part-time workers in August quarter 2007 was 222,500, an increase of 15,500 persons (7.5%) since August quarter 2006. The majority of these part-time workers (71.1%) preferred not to work more hours. Again this response was more prevalent amongst females than males.

PART-TIME WORKER'S INTENTION: August quarter - 2007



PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Melbourne

	2006 Aug Qtr	Nov Qtr	Feb Qtr	2007 May Qtr	Aug Qtr
MALES					
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	112.6	110.9	100.0	113.8	116.3

Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week ('000)	23.6	15.7	22.9	18.8	17.2
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	16.9	11.7	16.9	14.7	11.6
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	53.5	47.1	57.2	49.4	46.9
Total part-time workers ('000)	166.1	158.0	157.3	163.2	163.1
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	32.2	29.8	36.4	30.3	28.7

FEMALES

Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	301.5	303.7	288.7	306.7	305.9
Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week ('000)	28.6	25.6	25.9	21.5	22.0
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	13.5	15.2	15.4	10.2	10.6
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	77.5	74.9	75.8	69.1	71.0
Total part-time workers ('000)	379.0	378.6	364.5	375.8	377.0
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	20.5	19.8	20.8	18.4	18.8

PERSONS

Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	414.1	414.6	388.7	420.4	422.2
Had actively looked for more hours and were available to start last week ('000)	52.2	41.3	48.7	40.4	39.2
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	30.4	26.9	32.3	25.0	22.2
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	131.0	122.0	133.1	118.5	117.9
Total part-time workers ('000)	545.1	536.6	521.8	538.9	540.1
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	24.0	22.7	25.5	22.0	21.8

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

PART-TIME WORKERS(a), By Sex, Balance of Victoria

	2006		2007		
	Aug Qtr	Nov Qtr	Feb Qtr	May Qtr	Aug Qtr
MALES					
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	32.6	37.6	36.6	40.7	41.1
Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours ('000)	9.7	6.8	7.4	7.3	8.7
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	8.7	6.1	6.7	4.7	7.7
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	19.7	18.8	20.6	17.8	23.6
Total part-time workers ('000)	52.3	56.5	57.2	58.5	64.8
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	37.6	33.4	36.0	30.4	36.5
FEMALES					
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	115.3	113.2	123.1	111.6	117.2
Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours ('000)	8.6	9.3	15.5	11.2	11.7
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	5.5	6.0	8.9	7.7	7.2
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	39.4	31.8	35.2	42.3	40.6
Total part-time workers ('000)	154.7	145.0	158.2	153.9	157.7
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	25.5	21.9	22.2	27.5	25.7
PERSONS					
Preferred not to work more hours ('000)	147.9	150.8	159.7	152.3	158.3

Had actively looked for more hours and were available to work more hours ('000)	18.3	16.1	22.9	18.4	20.5
Wanted to work full-time ('000)	14.2	12.1	15.6	12.5	14.9
All part-time workers who preferred to work more hours ('000)	59.1	50.6	55.7	60.1	64.2
Total part-time workers ('000)	207.0	201.4	215.4	212.4	222.5
Proportion of part-time workers preferring to work more hours (%)	28.6	25.1	25.9	28.3	28.9

(a) Civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Duration of Unemployment

[Contents >> Work and Income >> Duration of Unemployment](#)

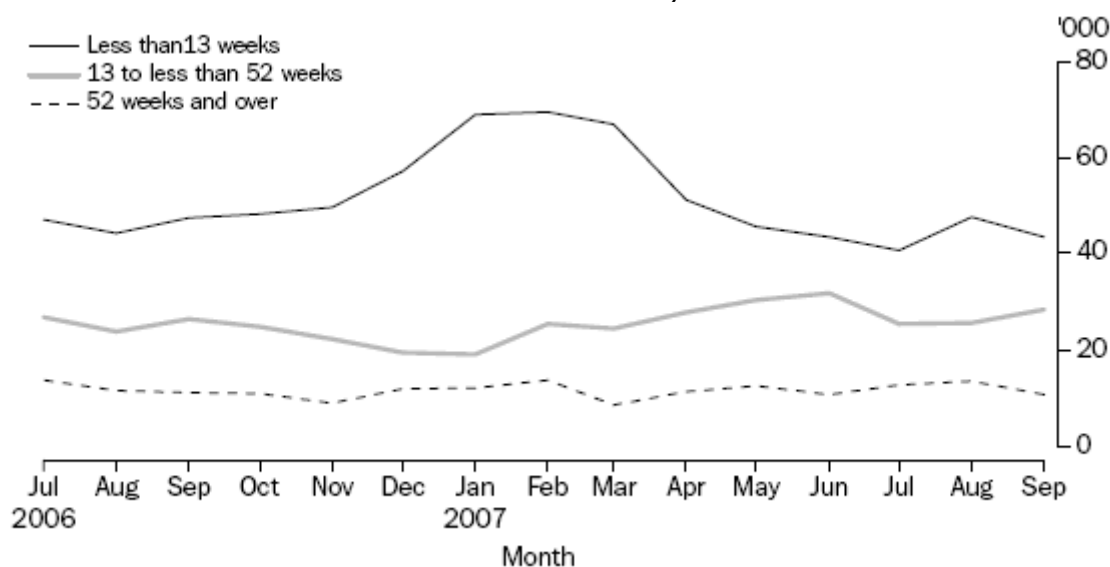
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Between September 2006 and September 2007, the number of persons unemployed in the short term (for less than 13 weeks) decreased by 8.4% in the Melbourne MSR and increased by 11.0% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

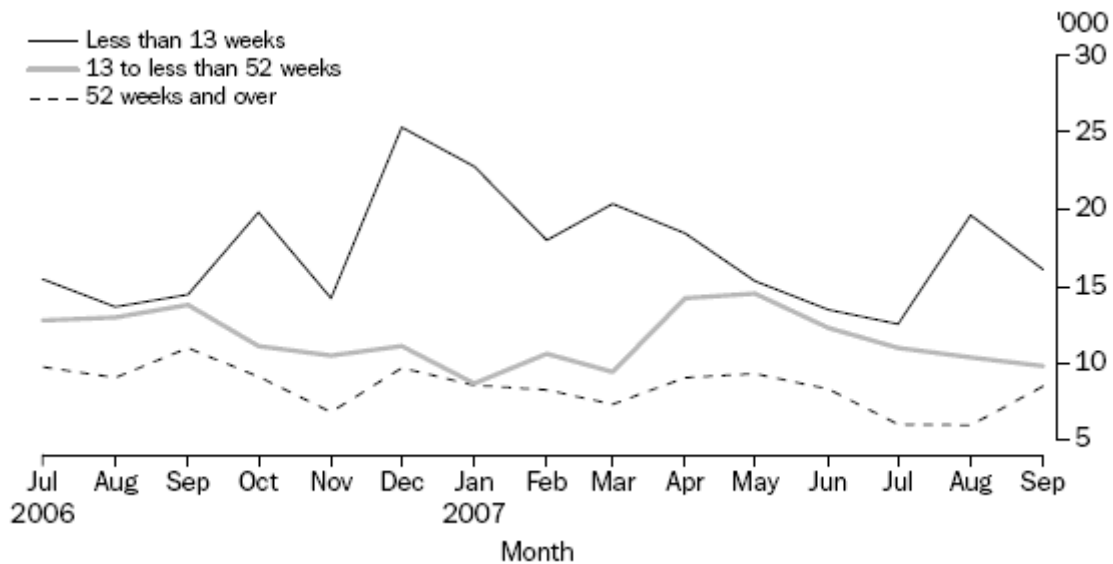
Over the same period, the number of medium term unemployed (13 to less than 52 weeks) increased by 7.2% in the Melbourne MSR but decreased by 28.3% in the Balance of Victoria MSR.

The number of long term unemployed (those unemployed for 52 weeks or more) fell by 2.7% in the Melbourne MSR and by 22.5% in the Balance of Victoria MSR in the year ended September 2007.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Melbourne



PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, Balance of Victoria



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 2, Duration Of Unemployment, By Sex and Major Statistical Region (20 Kb) .

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Unemployment Rate Estimates

[Contents >> Work and Income >> Unemployment Rate Estimates](#)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 12 Unemployment Rate Estimates, By Local Government Area (30kB)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

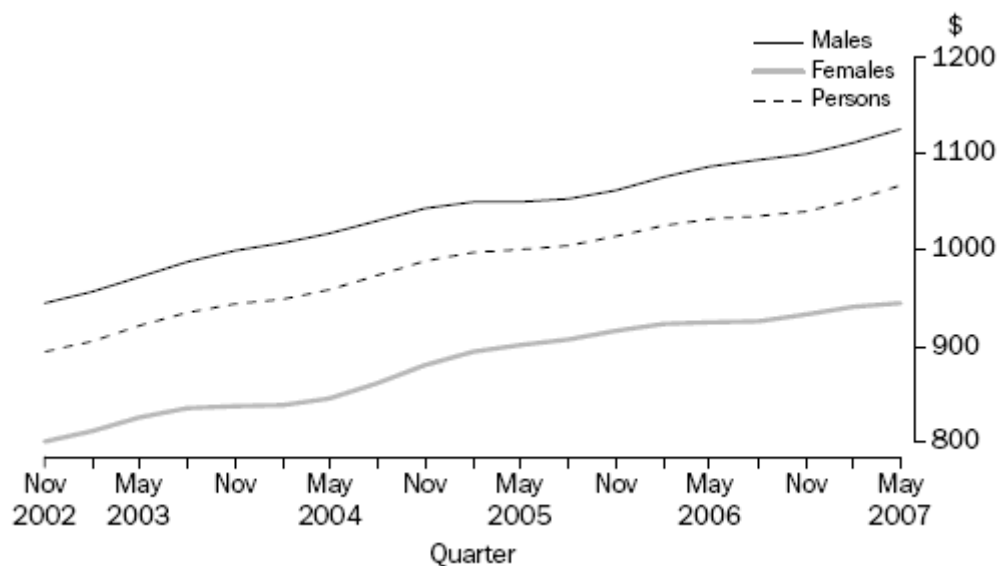
Average Weekly Earnings

[Contents >> Work and Income >> Average Weekly Earnings](#)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In May quarter 2007, the trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings was \$1,067.4, an increase of 3.3% from May quarter 2006. Over the same period, trend adult male full-time ordinary time earnings increased by 3.5%, compared to 2.2% for adult female earnings.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time



[View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 6302.0 Table 11B, Average Weekly Earnings, Victoria \(Dollars\) - Trend \(150kB\)](#)

[View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 6302.0 Table 12B, Average Weekly Earnings, Victoria \(Dollars\) - Seasonally Adjusted \(150kB\)](#)

[View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 6302.0 Table 13B, Average Weekly Earnings, Victoria \(Dollars\) - Original \(166kB\)](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Price Indexes

[Contents >> Price Indexes](#)

This section contains the following subsection :

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[House Price Indexes](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

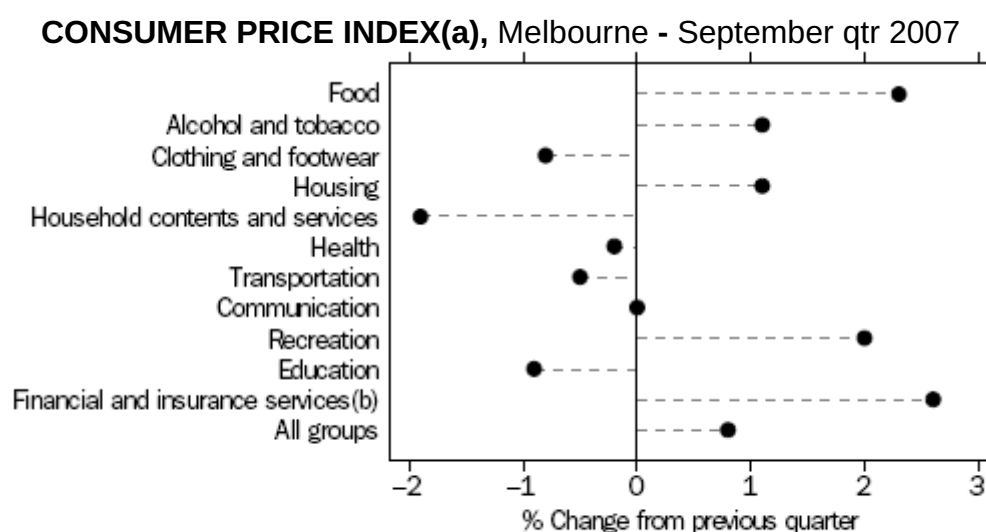
Consumer Price Index

[Contents >> Price Indexes >> Consumer Price Index](#)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Between June quarter 2007 and September quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 0.8%. The groups which recorded the largest increases were Financial and insurance services (2.6%), Food (2.3%) and Recreation (2.0%). The groups which recorded largest decreases were Household contents and services (-1.9%), Education (-0.9%) and Clothing and footwear (-0.8%).

Between September quarter 2006 and September quarter 2007, the all-groups CPI for Melbourne rose by 2.1%. The CPI all-groups weighted average for the eight capital cities rose by 1.9% over the same period. The biggest yearly increases for Melbourne occurred in Health (4.7%), Alcohol and tobacco (3.8%) and Financial institution and insurance services (3.6%). The groups which recorded decreases for the year were Household contents and services (-1.4%) and Transportation (-1.0%).



(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a)(b)(c), By Group, Melbourne

	Melbourne					Melbourne	
	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Change	Change
	2006	2006	2007	2007	2007	from	for
	index	index	index	index	index	previous	year
						quarter	ending
						%	%
Food	170.7	171.7	168.2	171.8	175.8	2.3	3.0
Alcohol and tobacco	238.2	241.2	243.4	244.6	247.3	1.1	3.8
Clothing and footwear	109.0	109.0	108.4	112.0	111.1	-0.8	1.9
Housing	116.4	117.4	118.6	119.2	120.5	1.1	3.5
Household contents and services	125.6	125.6	124.8	126.3	123.9	-1.9	-1.4
Health	231.4	230.9	239.0	242.7	242.2	-0.2	4.7
Transportation	161.3	154.9	155.8	160.5	159.7	-0.5	-1.0
Communication	110.0	110.3	110.5	110.7	110.7	-	0.6
Recreation	133.3	134.3	134.6	132.8	135.5	2.0	1.7
Education	245.7	245.8	255.2	255.8	253.6	-0.9	3.2
Financial and insurance services(b)	103.5	103.3	103.3	104.5	107.2	2.6	3.6
All groups	153.7	153.5	153.8	155.6	156.9	0.8	2.1

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Unless otherwise specified, base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

(b) Base: June quarter 2005 = 100.0.

(c) Due to formatting requirements of the web environment this table contains less data items than the PDF version of this publication.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

House Price Indexes

[Contents >> Price Indexes >> House Price Indexes](#)

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES

The price index for established houses covers transactions in detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age (i.e. including new houses sold as a house/land package as well as second-hand houses). Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land.

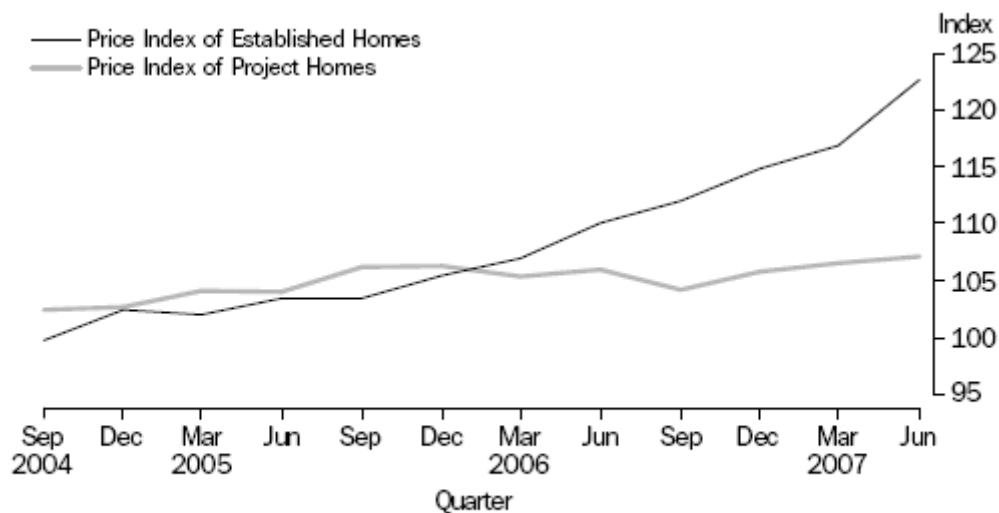
Project homes are dwellings available for construction on an existing block of land. Price changes relate only to the cost of constructing the dwelling (excluding land).

September quarter 2005 saw the introduction of a new methodology for compiling the established house price index. A detailed discussion of the new methodology is provided in **Information Paper: Renovating the Established House Price Index** (cat. no. 6417.0) released on 30 November 2005. The new established house price index commenced from March quarter 2002 and has a reference base of 2003-04 = 100.0. A new weighting pattern for the project home price index was introduced in September quarter 2005 (see Explanatory Notes to cat. no. 6416.0).

The price of project homes in Melbourne rose by 0.6% during the June quarter 2007. Preliminary estimates show the price of established homes have risen by 5.0% in Melbourne over the same period. This was the highest quarterly price increase since June quarter 2003. These followed a rise of 0.7% in project homes and a rise of 1.7% in established homes in the previous quarter. The weighted average of the eight capital cities showed a rise of 3.2% in established house prices and 1.1% in project house prices in June quarter 2007.

From the June quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007, established home prices in Melbourne rose by 11.5% while project home prices rose by 1.1%.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES - Melbourne



HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a), Melbourne and Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities

	Melbourne				Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities			
	Established homes(b)		Project homes		Established homes(b)		Project homes	
	index	Per cent change from previous period %	index	Per cent change from previous period %	index	Per cent change from previous period %	index	Per cent change from previous period %
2004-05	101.9	1.9	103.3	3.3	101.2	1.2	106.1	6.1
2005-06	106.4	4.5	105.9	2.5	105.1	3.8	110.3	4.0
2006-07	116.6	9.5	105.9	-	115.3	9.7	113.3	2.7
2006								
March	106.9	1.4	105.3	-0.9	105.3	1.3	110.4	0.4
June	110.0	2.9	105.9	0.6	109.3	3.8	111.7	1.2
September	112.0	1.8	104.2	-1.6	112.0	2.5	111.9	0.2
December	r114.8	r2.5	105.8	1.5	r114.1	r1.9	112.6	0.6
2007								
March	p116.8	p1.7	106.5	0.7	p115.7	p1.4	113.7	1.0
June	p122.6	p5.0	107.1	0.6	p119.4	p3.2	114.9	1.1

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p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

(a) Base of each index 2003-04 = 100.0.

(b) Estimates for the two most recent quarters are experimental.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Construction

[Contents >> Construction](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
Building Approvals
Engineering Construction Activity

[Previous Page](#)

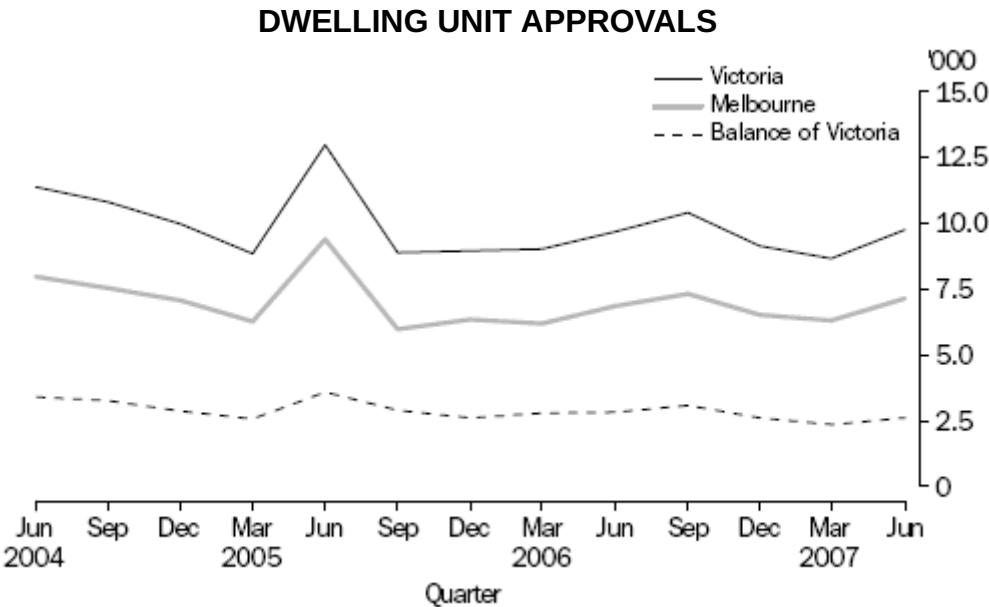
[Next Page](#)

Building Approvals

[Contents >> Construction >> Building Approvals](#)

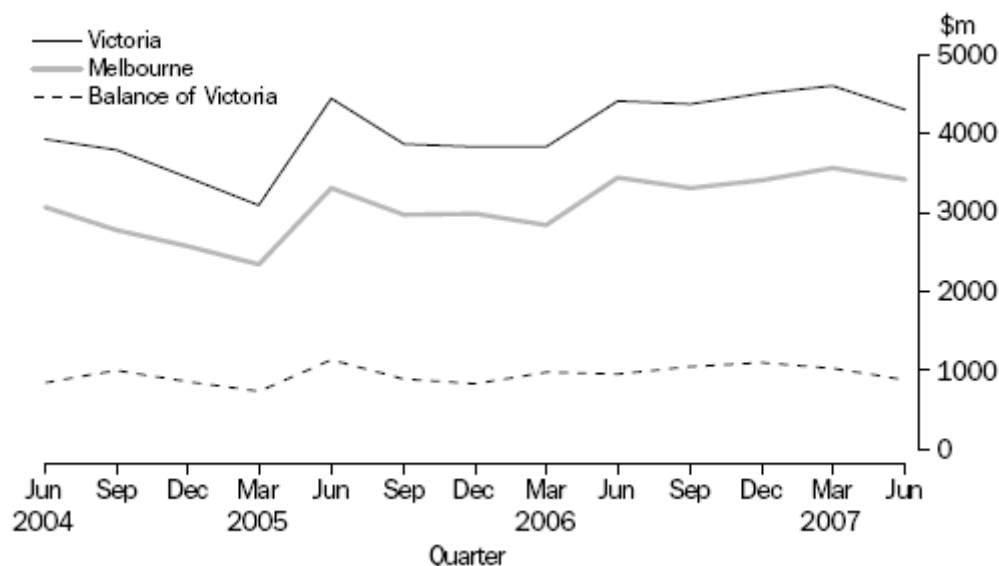
BUILDING APPROVALS

In June quarter 2007, the total number of new dwelling units approved in Victoria was 9,754. This was 1,112 more than in the March quarter 2007, or an increase of 12.9%. Over the same period, the number of new dwelling units approved in Melbourne MSR increased by 13.6%, while in the Balance of Victoria MSR the increase was 11.0%. The three LGAs with the highest number of new dwelling units approved in the June 2007 quarter were Wyndham (678), Casey (601) and Melbourne (521). From June quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007 the biggest increase in new dwelling unit approvals was in Melbourne (339), Moreland (140) and Kingston (89) and the largest decrease was in Maribyrnong (-133), Boroondara (-127) and Greater Geelong (-97).



The value of new building approvals for Victoria was \$293.4 million lower in June quarter 2007 than in the previous quarter.

VALUE OF ALL BUILDING APPROVALS



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 3 Building Approvals, By Local Government Area (27kB)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Engineering Construction Activity

[Contents >> Construction >> Engineering Construction Activity](#)

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

The total value of engineering work done during June quarter 2007 was \$1,943.8m, an increase of 12.7% from March quarter 2007. The overall increase in June quarter 2007 was mainly due to increases in the value of work done for Telecommunications (\$111.1m), Heavy industry (\$65.7m) and Electricity generation, transmission etc. and pipelines (\$37.7m).

In contrast, the value of work done on Roads, highways and subdivisions decreased by \$14.8m.

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 8762.0 Table 15, Value Of Work Commenced, By Section, Vic, Original (246kB)

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 8762.0 Table 16, Value Of Work Done, By Section, Vic, Original (216kB)

View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet: 8762.0 Table 17, Value Of Work Yet To Be Done, By Section, Vic, Original (200kB)

Tourism

[Contents >> Tourism](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
Tourist Accommodation

Tourist Accommodation

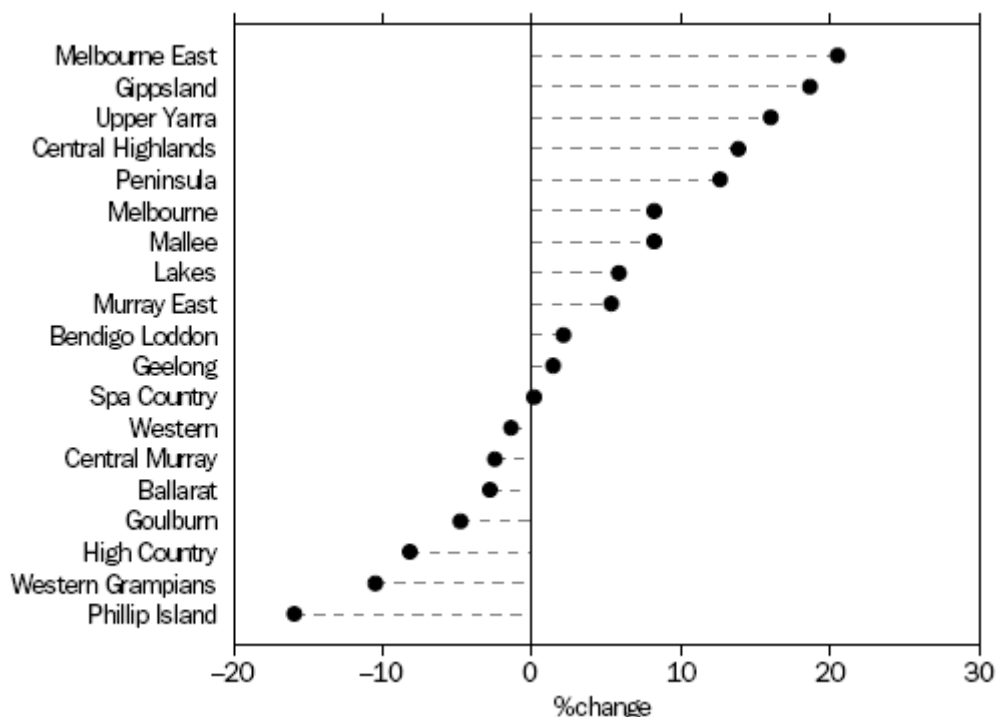
[Contents >> Tourism >> Tourist Accommodation](#)

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

In June quarter 2007, total takings from tourist accommodation in Victoria were \$301.1m, an increase of 6.9% over June quarter 2006. The Melbourne Tourism Region accounted for the majority of Victoria's accommodation takings (79.0%).

The highest growth in accommodation takings between June quarter 2007 and June quarter 2006 occurred in the Tourism Regions of Melbourne East (20.5%), Gippsland (18.6%) and Upper Yarra (16.0%). Over the same period, the largest declines in accommodation takings occurred in Phillip Island (-15.9%), followed by Western Grampians (-10.5%) and High Country (-8.2%).

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Percentage Change - June quarter 2006 to June quarter 2007



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, By Tourism Region - June quarter 2007

Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments(a)					
	Room occupancy rate %	Guest nights occupied '000	Guest arrivals '000	Average length of stay days	Takings from accommodation \$'000
Melbourne	72.4	2 432.9	1 035.1	2.4	237 741
Wimmera	np	np	np	np	np
Mallee	55.3	100.6	57.1	1.8	5 979
Western	45.5	138.2	86.1	1.6	8 270
Western Grampians	49.5	34.0	25.2	1.3	2 178
Bendigo Loddon	53.3	65.2	40.8	1.6	4 374
Peninsula	45.2	56.0	29.7	1.9	4 140
Central Murray	47.7	43.6	27.2	1.6	2 374
Goulburn	45.7	51.6	34.7	1.5	3 243
High Country	32.6	113.1	68.0	1.7	6 007
Lakes	39.4	50.6	28.5	1.8	2 652
Gippsland	43.0	61.3	36.4	1.7	3 812
Melbourne East	42.5	33.7	21.6	1.6	3 436
Geelong	48.3	67.8	41.5	1.6	4 725
Macedon	np	np	np	np	np
Spa Country	52.8	12.9	7.2	1.8	1 645
Ballarat	47.4	81.6	43.5	1.9	4 104
Central Highlands	37.7	19.7	10.8	1.8	948
Upper Yarra	30.0	15.3	6.8	2.3	1 748
Murray East	43.8	33.1	19.6	1.7	1 657
Phillip Island	36.3	20.3	10.4	1.9	1 051
Victoria	61.6	3 441.9	1 637.1	2.1	301 112

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Comprising establishment with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Victoria (cat. no. 8635.2.55.001).

Environment

[Contents >> Environment](#)

This section contains the following subsection :

[Air quality](#)

[Water Resources](#)

Air quality

[Contents >> Environment >> Air quality](#)

AIR QUALITY

The Air Quality Index compiled by the Victorian Environment Protection Authority measures the concentration of various pollutants relative to the levels at which they may cause harm. The index is available for four areas in the Port Phillip Region (East, West, City and Geelong) and the Latrobe Valley.

The Visibility Pollutant Index is an indicator of visibility reduction. Visibility incidents are generally higher during cooler months of Autumn and Winter (from May to September), whereas ozone values are generally higher during warmer months of Spring and Summer (from November to February).

View underlying data as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 5, Air Quality, Pollutant and Visibility. (36kB)

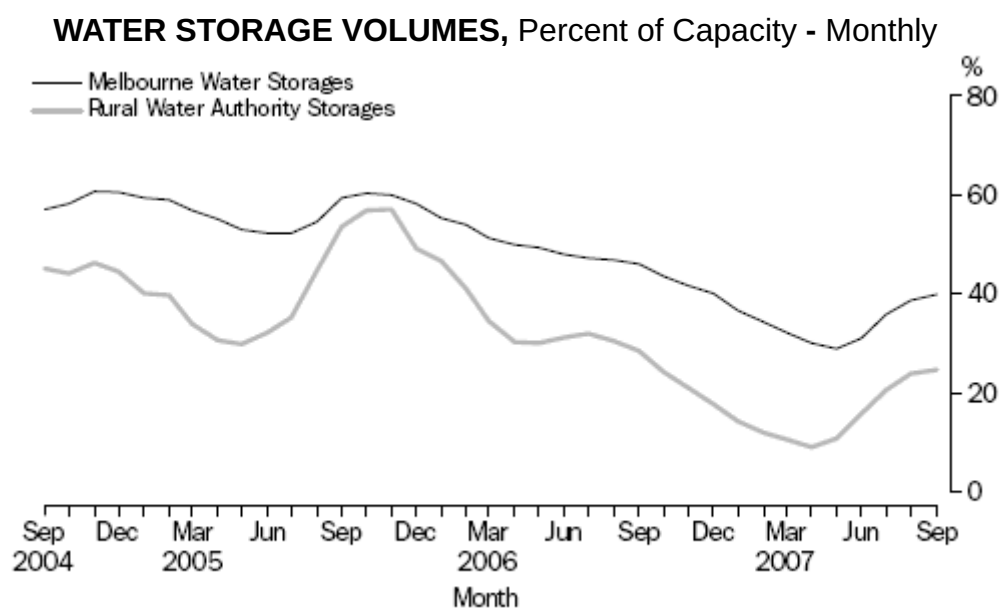
Water Resources

[Contents >> Environment >> Water Resources](#)

WATER RESOURCES

At the end of September 2007, Victoria's water storages were at 24.3% of capacity. This was 1.1% higher than the level in August 2007, and 7.0% lower than in September 2006.

Melbourne's water storage levels at the end of September 2007 were at 39.8% of capacity. This was 1.1% higher than in August 2007 and 6.1% lower than in September 2006. Rural water storages held 24.5% of their capacity at the end of September 2007, 0.8% higher than in August 2007, and 3.9% below levels in September 2006.



View underlying table as an Excel spreadsheet (zipped): 1367.2 Table 4, Water Storages, By River Basin - Victoria (10kB)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Agriculture

[Contents >> Agriculture](#)

This section contains the following subsection :
Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production

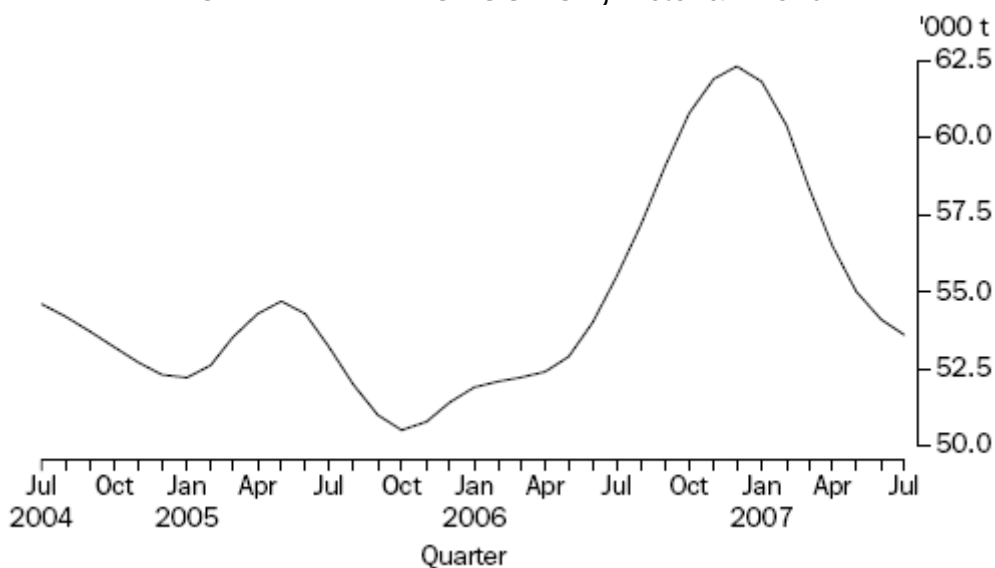
[Contents >> Agriculture >> Livestock Slaughtering and Meat Production](#)

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PRODUCTION

Between July 2006 and July 2007, the trend estimate for total meat production for Victoria fell by 3.3% from 55,451 tonnes to 53,596 tonnes. The production of veal increased by

10.7% and lamb by 2.8%, while mutton, pig meat and beef decreased by 26.1%, 7.4% and 1.3% respectively over the period.

TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: Trend



Trend estimates for calf slaughtering increased by 8.7% and lamb by 3.2%, while sheep, pig and cattle slaughtering decreased by 29.8%, 4.9% and 0.2% respectively between July 2006 and July 2007.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING, Victoria: All Series

Livestock slaughtering					
	Cattle '000	Calves '000	Sheep '000	Lambs '000	Pigs '000
Original					
2006					
July	104.4	53.0	244.5	668.9	68.3
August	109.3	127.8	284.9	731.8	73.0
September	118.2	103.8	297.1	688.3	61.7
October	148.3	65.6	412.0	839.9	65.3
November	148.2	26.0	455.8	868.6	65.5
December	134.4	10.7	394.9	746.1	65.2
2007					
January	145.6	9.3	451.5	781.2	67.2
February	141.6	10.5	418.1	797.2	49.6
March	145.6	28.2	360.8	821.6	63.8
April	129.4	41.7	246.4	721.3	63.5
May	127.9	50.7	238.0	766.2	79.6
June	114.2	47.5	174.0	668.8	65.3
July	111.4	65.2	174.1	713.2	67.5
Seasonally Adjusted					
2006					
July	117.4	38.4	331.4	723.8	68.4
August	121.0	43.1	343.8	826.5	68.9
September	128.3	46.5	350.3	738.2	68.2
October	139.3	49.5	373.2	774.8	67.1
November	138.2	64.8	388.7	774.9	65.1

2007	December	148.5	57.5	383.7	766.6	66.4
	January	141.7	54.0	374.1	788.3	67.1
	February	136.5	58.7	357.0	784.5	55.9
	March	133.6	74.9	331.8	795.2	64.1
	April	129.4	54.9	263.4	714.0	65.5
	May	120.2	50.9	231.5	736.2	66.1
	June	116.4	43.9	217.8	716.6	66.1
	July	122.8	44.6	227.1	747.2	65.8

Trend

2006	July	118.5	41.2	329.4	734.5	67.8
	August	123.4	43.5	343.6	757.0	68.2
	September	129.6	47.2	358.7	770.2	68.2
	October	135.7	51.5	372.6	777.1	67.4
	November	140.2	55.6	381.6	780.3	66.1
	December	142.3	59.0	381.9	781.1	64.7
2007	January	141.5	61.3	370.0	779.1	63.7
	February	138.0	61.7	344.9	771.2	63.3
	March	133.1	60.0	312.1	759.7	63.6
	April	128.1	56.8	280.4	748.8	64.2
	May	123.9	52.9	255.8	744.8	64.7
	June	120.7	48.6	239.8	748.4	64.8
	July	118.3	44.8	231.1	757.9	64.5

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

MEAT PRODUCTION, Victoria: All Series

Meat (carcass weight)					
	Beef tonnes	Veal tonnes	Mutton tonnes	Lamb tonnes	Pigmeat tonnes
Original					
2006					
July	24 848.7	1 058.6	4 500.4	13 860.8	5 000.9
August	26 377.1	2 502.8	5 511.8	14 716.4	5 617.9
September	27 877.6	2 053.2	5 651.4	13 892.6	4 685.6
October	35 735.4	1 351.9	7 941.5	17 046.8	4 936.5
November	35 183.2	569.7	8 806.1	17 133.5	4 765.4
December	31 922.2	249.4	7 591.7	14 849.5	4 544.3
2007					
January	35 054.4	218.0	8 541.6	15 853.1	4 958.2
February	33 595.1	229.5	7 735.4	16 531.4	3 615.2
March	34 309.9	564.2	6 525.0	17 048.0	4 711.8
April	29 671.8	834.8	4 422.6	14 835.3	4 669.3
May	29 390.1	1 026.4	4 392.6	15 542.8	5 961.9
June	26 505.3	996.8	3 254.7	13 602.6	4 849.3
July	26 531.4	1 260.7	3 427.5	14 545.4	4 990.1
Seasonally Adjusted					
2006					
July	27 932.6	791.4	6 241.1	15 204.2	5 050.2
August	29 056.5	926.2	6 634.6	16 152.1	5 186.3
September	30 538.0	939.3	6 533.1	15 117.5	5 052.4
October	32 747.8	1 045.9	6 904.7	15 745.1	4 953.3
November	33 102.4	1 083.7	7 155.8	15 605.7	4 771.0
December	34 264.4	1 005.6	7 025.4	15 471.8	4 874.9

2007					
January	33 689.8	937.6	7 104.9	15 998.1	5 033.8
February	32 474.1	932.2	6 712.8	16 141.5	4 118.5
March	31 165.9	1 312.2	6 182.3	16 151.2	4 846.3
April	30 349.8	1 042.3	4 813.4	14 638.4	4 801.1
May	28 056.3	994.6	4 654.1	14 804.4	4 884.0
June	27 770.5	961.9	4 078.9	14 661.6	4 761.3
July	28 643.7	930.7	4 630.6	15 352.5	4 836.5

Trend

2006					
July	28 313.8	860.2	6 230.1	14 996.3	5 050.6
August	29 403.5	900.9	6 468.4	15 379.6	5 080.4
September	30 796.4	948.4	6 714.7	15 590.0	5 061.1
October	32 135.1	987.6	6 942.3	15 700.7	4 984.2
November	33 131.7	1 011.6	7 085.1	15 777.7	4 879.2
December	33 562.4	1 029.2	7 084.6	15 834.4	4 788.9
2007					
January	33 316.6	1 044.3	6 874.2	15 836.0	4 723.5
February	32 468.0	1 056.3	6 428.8	15 705.0	4 706.4
March	31 282.6	1 060.4	5 852.8	15 482.0	4 725.5
April	30 108.8	1 050.9	5 306.5	15 269.2	4 748.7
May	29 152.8	1 026.2	4 911.4	15 175.9	4 753.1
June	28 448.8	989.6	4 689.8	15 233.1	4 729.2
July	27 950.5	952.1	4 606.9	15 409.1	4 677.5

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (cat. no. 7215.0).

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

			2006			2007	
			Jun Qtr	Sep Qtr	Dec Qtr	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr
Milk							
Factory intake(a)	million litres		1 190.1	1 697.6	2 191.5	1 362.6	1 045.2
Market sales by factories(b)	million litres		127.0	129.4	125.5	125.5	129.5
Milk products							
Cheese(c)	tonnes		85 836	r78 559	r103 472	r78 633	70 933
Whole milk powder(d)	tonnes		17 642	r42 518	r55 703	r22 029	15 114
Skim milk/buttermilk powder	tonnes		31 311	r62 719	r71 582	r34 487	21 779
Butter/buttermilk	tonnes		19 572	25 258	r35 062	r23 316	14 764
Wool receivals							
Original	tonnes		23 261	29 009	38 146	30 828	23 457
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes		30 248	29 196	30 305	31 506	30 218
Trend	tonnes		30 171	30 085	30 248	30 702	30 896
Live sheep exports							
Quantity	number		158 493	109 177	99 140	170 399	45 620
Gross Weight	tonnes		7 691	5 831	5 976	9 010	2 418
Chickens slaughtered							
Original	'000		30 687.6	31 713.9	32 323.5	31 106.6	31 159.4
Seasonally Adjusted	'000		30 981.7	32 221.2	31 555.6	31 088.5	31 439.0
Trend	'000		31 354.6	31 671.0	31 611.4	31 402.6	31 182.2
Chicken meat							
Original	tonnes		56 196	60 927	58 997	56 976	59 120
Seasonally Adjusted	tonnes		56 352	62 135	57 305	57 443	59 184
Trend	tonnes		57 573	59 042	58 826	58 248	57 860

r revised

(a) Dairy Australia has changed its milk production collection to more accurately reflect where milk is produced on farm rather than where it is received. As a result, historical data has been revised from September quarter 2005.

- (b) Original series.
(c) Includes processed cheese.
(d) Data from September quarter 2001 onwards are for Australia. For confidentiality reasons, state data are no longer available. The majority of whole milk powder production occurs in Victoria.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Trade

[Contents >> Trade](#)

This section contains the following subsection :

[Balance of Trade](#)

[Trade by Commodity](#)

[Major Trading Partners](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Balance of Trade

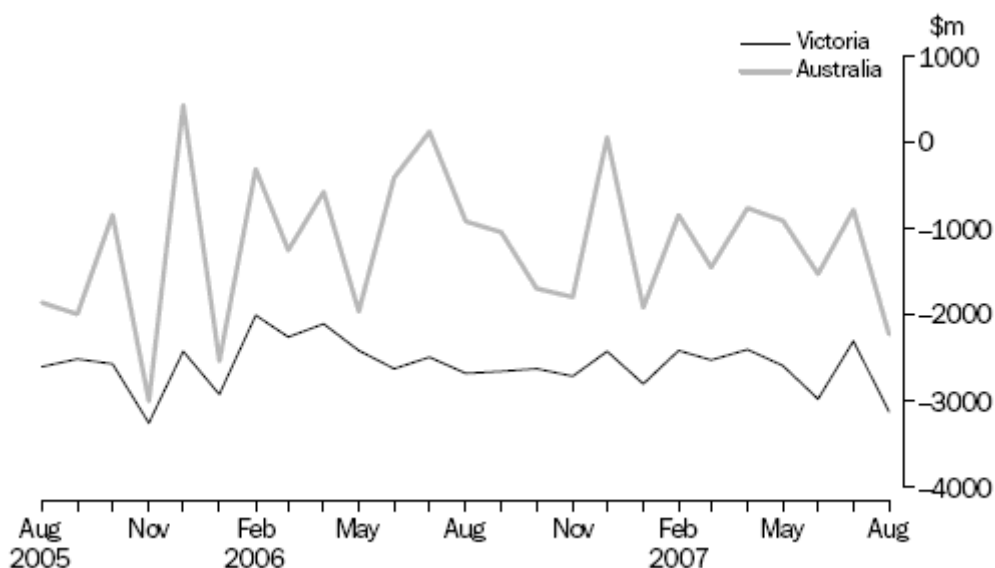
[Contents >> Trade >> Balance of Trade](#)

BALANCE OF TRADE

In August 2007, the value of Victoria's exports was \$1,711m. This was 4.3% lower than in August 2006. Over the same period, the value of imports rose by 8.3% and Victoria's overall net trade position declined by \$447m or 16.7%. On average, Victoria recorded a monthly trade deficit of \$2,627.8m in merchandise trade for the year ended in August 2007.

At the national level, exports (including re-exports) were 2.8% higher in August 2007 than in August 2006, whilst imports rose by 11.2%.

NET TRADE PERFORMANCE, Exports minus Imports



BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

	Victoria(a)			Australia		
	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2004-05	18 513	45 140	-26 627	126 823	149 469	-22 646
2005-06	18 929	49 010	-30 081	152 492	167 503	-15 011
2006-07	20 047	51 325	-31 278	168 129	180 806	-12 677
2006						
June	1 604	4 223	-2 619	14 664	15 078	-414
July	1 607	4 096	-2 489	14 313	14 192	120
August	1 787	4 461	-2 674	14 302	15 216	-914
September	1 787	4 448	-2 661	14 000	15 044	-1 044
October	1 757	4 378	-2 621	14 646	16 341	-1 695
November	1 850	4 566	-2 716	13 896	15 694	-1 798
December	r1 690	4 110	r-2 420	r14 697	r14 644	r54
2007						
January	r1 254	r4 058	r-2 805	r12 625	r14 541	r-1 917
February	r1 513	3 919	r-2 407	r13 253	r14 093	r-841
March	r1 751	r4 274	r-2 523	r13 924	r15 372	r-1 448
April	r1 683	r4 085	r-2 401	r13 858	r14 618	r-760
May	r1 803	4 388	r-2 585	14 731	15 636	-906
June	1 566	4 542	-2 976	13 886	15 414	-1 528
July	1 785	4 083	-2 298	14 464	15 247	-783
August	1 711	4 832	-3 121	14 697	16 924	-2 226

r revised

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian imports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0); Merchandise Exports and Merchandise Imports Collection; ABS data available on request.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Trade by Commodity

TRADE BY COMMODITY

For the year ended August 2007, Victoria's merchandise exports rose by \$748m (3.9%) in comparison to the year ended August 2006. The main items that contributed to this rise were increases in exports of Chemical and related products, n.e.c (\$412m), Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (\$305m), Commodities and transactions merchandise trade n.e.c. (\$251m) and Machinery and transport equipment (\$149m). Falls in exports were recorded for Food and live animals (-\$303m), Beverages and tobacco (-\$111m) and Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (-\$55m).

Over the same period, the total value of Victoria's merchandise imports increased by \$2,042m (4.1%), with increases recorded in most of the import commodity categories. The largest increases were recorded in Miscellaneous manufactured articles (\$534m) and Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (\$432m).

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a), By Commodity(b)(c)

Section and Division of the SITC Rev3	Year ended August 2006		Year ended August 2007	
	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m
0 Food and live animals(d)	5 063	2 075	4 760	2 485
1 Beverages and tobacco(d)(e)	701	310	590	372
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(d)(e)	1 733	677	1 814	723
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(d)	977	4 876	922	4 655
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(d)(e)	103	182	121	248
5 Chemicals and related products, nec(d)(e)	1 638	4 658	2 050	4 819
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(d)(e)	2 800	5 634	3 105	6 066
7 Machinery and transport equipment(d)(e)	4 445	21 410	4 594	21 608
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(d)(e)	958	7 818	960	8 352
Commodities and transactions merchandise trade, n.e.c.(f)				
97 Gold, non-monetary (excl. gold ores and concentrates)	61	12	73	17
98 Combined confidential items of trade	699	1 980	927	2 327
Other Section 9	222	8	232	11
Total Section 9	982	2 000	1 233	2 355
Total	19 401	49 640	20 149	51 682

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

(c) Any discrepancies between sums of the component items and totals are due to rounding.

(d) Excludes export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(e) Excludes import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction. These are included in Section 9.

(f) Includes export and import commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction.

Source: ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports Collection; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Imports Collection.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Major Trading Partners

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

For the year ended August 2007, Victoria recorded its highest trade deficit with China (-\$6,629m) followed by USA (-\$5,066m) and Japan (-\$3,118m). For the same period, Victoria recorded its highest trading surplus with Saudi Arabia (\$948m) followed by Papua New Guinea (\$125m) and Hong Kong (\$120m).

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE(a)(b), By Major Trading Partners

	Year ended August 2006		Year ended August 2007	
	Exports \$m	Imports \$m	Exports \$m	Imports \$m
Belgium	53	527	92	560
Brazil	59	286	77	247
Canada	238	472	241	544
China	1 747	7 587	2 086	8 715
Fiji	141	69	96	67
Finland	11	240	18	282
France	118	1 844	167	1 619
Germany	395	3 215	396	3 342
Hong Kong (Sar of China)	564	395	492	372
India	252	466	323	488
Indonesia	535	955	506	1 063
Italy	275	1 425	260	1 657
Japan	1 707	4 873	1 802	4 920
Korea, Republic of	1 187	1 548	1 312	1 432
Malaysia	455	1 621	539	1 769
Mexico	183	342	158	389
Netherlands	146	455	137	515
New Zealand	2 132	2 179	2 188	2 254
Pakistan	65	71	83	70
Papua New Guinea	151	54	160	35
Philippines	241	206	196	192
Saudi Arabia	1 064	167	1 044	96
Singapore	632	2 385	603	2 133
South Africa	279	480	203	419
Sweden	90	794	59	658
Switzerland	68	384	49	458
Taiwan	568	1 193	545	1 339
Thailand	602	1 438	625	2 102
United Kingdom	696	1 634	708	1 650
United States of America	1 826	7 130	1 890	6 956
Other and unknown	2 922	5 203	3 094	5 337
Total(c)	19 401	49 640	20 149	51 682

(a) Victorian imports are those imported goods released from Customs control within Victoria. Victorian exports are those whose final stage of production or manufacture occurred within Victoria.

(b) The list of countries in this table reflects the volume of trade with Victoria.

(c) Any other discrepancies between sums of component items and the total are due to rounding.

Source: ABS data available on request, Merchandise Exports Collection; ABS data available on request, Merchandise Imports Collection.

Article)

2006 CENSUS: REGIONAL VICTORIA IN PROFILE

On the 8th of August 2006, Australians - 19.9 million of us who were in Australia on that night, as well as about two hundred thousand overseas visitors - participated in Australia's largest peacetime operation: the Australian Bureau of Statistics' five-yearly Census of Population and Housing. The Census collects a wide range of information on the characteristics of all Australians, from remote outback cattle stations to high-rise student apartments in the inner cities. It is a snapshot of Australians at a point in time, and once collected, processed and released, data from the Census is used by all levels of government, business, academia and social services for research, planning and infrastructure development and provides a clear idea of who we are and how our society is evolving.

For Victoria, the Census results highlighted a region of Australia which is multiculturally diverse; growing older; owning or purchasing a home; and living in a separate house with a spouse and children, but increasingly moving to different types of family arrangements. However, because Melbourne is home to approximately three quarters of Victoria's population, statistics for Victoria as a whole tend to reflect the state's urban metropolis. This article seeks to highlight the diversity of characteristics across all of Victoria, particularly Victorians who make their homes outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

Defining Regional Victoria

Features of Regional Victoria

Dwelling and Household Characteristics

Family Characteristics

Person Characteristics

Further Information

2006 Census Summary Table

Defining Regional Victoria

For the purposes of this article, Regional Victoria is defined as that part of the state outside the Melbourne Statistical Division (footnote 1). Where "Melbourne" is referred to in this article, the reference relates to the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD).

Regional Victoria is a large area which can be defined in many different ways. For this report, the state has been divided into several sub-regions with similar characteristics. The segments of Regional Victoria selected for comparison are:

- Regional Urban Centres,
- Coastal Towns, and
- Rural Victoria.

Regional Urban Centres are urban centres in Regional Victoria with a population of 20,000 or more. They comprise Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong (footnote 2), Mildura, Shepparton - Mooroopna, Traralgon and Wodonga (Victorian part of Albury-Wodonga only). Together, the population of Regional Urban Centres accounts for about one third of all Regional Victoria.

Coastal Towns are urban centres with a population of 1,000 or more, located on the coast. They comprise Airey's Inlet - Fairhaven, Anglesea, Apollo Bay - Marengo, Cowes, Inverloch, Lakes Entrance, Newhaven, Ocean Grove- Barwon Heads, Paynesville, Port Fairy, Portarlington, Portland, Queenscliff, San Remo, St Leonards, Torquay and Warrnambool (footnote 3).

In sum, Coastal Towns represent about 7% of the population of Regional Victoria.

Rural Victoria comprises the remainder of the state; the area not included in Regional Urban Centres or Coastal Towns.

[Back to top](#)

Features of Regional Victoria

Data from the 2006 Census highlighted the diversity of the different regions outside Melbourne. For example, Regional Urban Centres were more likely to have a younger, unmarried population, with a higher proportion of females, while residents of Coastal Towns were more likely to be older, living in a couple family without children, and paying higher monthly mortgage repayments or rent on their dwelling than residents of other sectors of Regional Victoria.

The Census includes data on a range of subjects, categorised as Dwelling and Household Characteristics, Family Characteristics, and Person Characteristics. This article presents data on all these categories, for the selected segments of Regional Victoria, and includes comparisons to Victoria and Melbourne.

[Back to top](#)

Dwelling and Household Characteristics

Dwelling structure

'Dwelling Structure' refers to the type of dwelling in which people live, and includes: separate house; flat, unit or apartment; semi-detached, row or terrace house, or townhouse; and caravan, cabin or houseboat. The category "flat, unit or apartment" includes dwellings built as blocks, which do not have their own private grounds, and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. Semi-detached, row or terrace houses and townhouses have their own private grounds and no other dwelling above or below them.

The most common type of dwelling structure in Victoria was the separate house (76% of all occupied private dwellings), while flats, units or apartments comprised 13% of dwellings, and 9% of dwellings were semi-detached, row or terrace houses, or townhouses. In Melbourne, there was a higher proportion of households in a flat, unit or apartment (16%), or in a semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse (11%), compared to the rest of Victoria.

Dwellings in Regional Victoria were also predominantly separate houses (88%). However,

some variation existed in the relative proportions of dwelling structures between Regional Urban Centres, Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria. The percentage of households in a flat, unit, or apartment was higher in Regional Urban Centres when compared to other parts of Regional Victoria (10% compared to 7% in Coastal Towns and 4% in Rural Victoria). The proportion of dwellings that were semi-detached, row or terrace houses or townhouses was 6% in both Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns. Rural Victoria had the highest proportion of households in a separate house (92%), with 4% in a flat, unit or apartment, and 2% in a semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse.

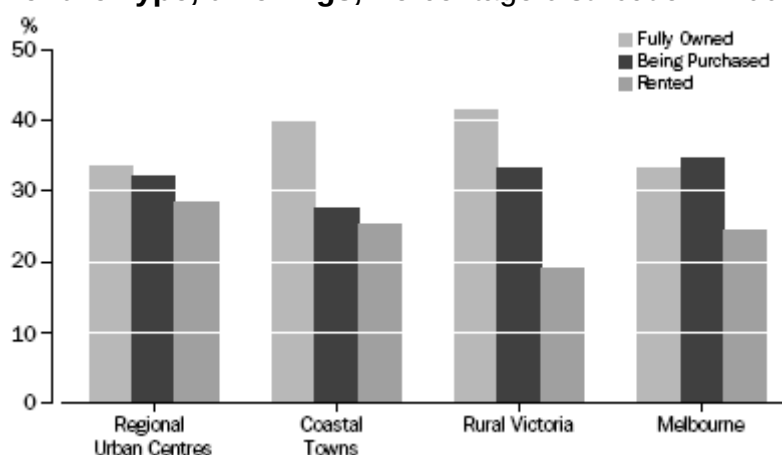
Separate houses have continued to be the predominant form of dwelling in all areas, however changes in housing characteristics have emerged. Since the 2001 Census, the proportion of higher density dwellings (flats, townhouses etc.) has increased. In Coastal Towns, the number of semi-detached dwellings was 33% higher than five years earlier. In Regional Urban Centres, 28% of the increase in dwellings was attributed to the combined categories of (a) flats, units or apartments and (b) semi-detached houses, row or terrace houses or townhouses.

[Back to top](#)

Dwelling Tenure Status

The predominant forms of tenure for occupied private dwellings were: full ownership; being purchased; or being rented. Other forms of tenure accounted for less than 1% across Victoria. The proportion of households where tenure type was not stated on Census forms was relatively high, at around 7% of households.

Tenure Type, dwellings, Percentage distribution - 2006



For Victoria overall, just over a third of dwellings were fully owned, with a further third being purchased (together, 69% of dwellings were fully owned or being purchased), and 24% of dwellings were being rented. The proportions were similar for dwellings in Melbourne. For Regional Victoria, however, there was a slightly higher proportion of dwellings fully owned or being purchased (71%), with a corresponding lower proportion of dwellings being rented (22%).

Within Regional Victoria, households in Rural Victoria had the highest rates of full ownership of dwellings and dwellings being purchased compared to the other parts of Regional Victoria. Almost 75% of dwellings in Rural Victoria were partly or fully owned, while the rates of ownership in Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns were similar to the state

average at 66% and 68% respectively.

In both Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria, 40% of dwellings were fully owned, compared to approximately one third of dwellings in Regional Urban Centres. Comparing results from the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, the proportion of dwellings in Regional Victoria that were fully owned decreased from 46% to 39% over this five year period.

[Back to top](#)

Median Housing Costs

The 2006 Census provides information on the cost of housing for those residents of private dwellings who do not fully own their home. These housing costs are usually either payments of rent or repayments on a housing loan.

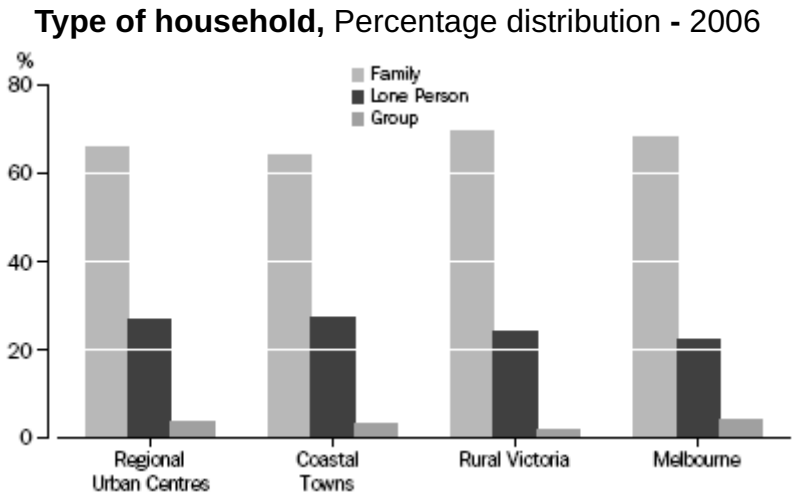
The median monthly housing loan repayment for Victorians was \$1,252, varying from \$1,300 in Melbourne to \$1,000 in Regional Victoria. The level of home ownership in Rural Victoria was high, with a comparatively low median monthly loan repayment of \$975. Home buyers in both Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns paid a median monthly housing loan repayment of \$1,083.

Median rental housing costs showed a similar pattern of variation across Victoria. For Victoria overall, the median weekly cost of renting a dwelling was \$185. The highest cost of renting a dwelling was in Melbourne at a median weekly cost of \$200, while the median weekly rent in Regional Victoria was well below the state median at \$145. Rental housing costs in Coastal Towns were highest within Regional Victoria at \$165, slightly higher than the median in Regional Urban Centres (\$160). Although dwellings in Rural Victoria were less likely to be rented, the median weekly rent here was the lowest in Regional Victoria (\$130).

[Back to top](#)

Types of Households

A household is defined as one or more persons, at least one of whom is a minimum of 15 years of age, residing in the same private dwelling. Census results show that for the state of Victoria, 68% of all households were family households, 23% were lone person households, and 4% were group households.



The average household size for Victoria was 2.6 persons. Data for households in Melbourne showed a similar distribution of household type to Victoria, and a corresponding average household size of 2.6 persons. Regional Victoria had a slightly higher percentage of lone person households at 25%, which may have contributed to a lower average household size of 2.5 persons.

Within Regional Victoria, Coastal Towns had the lowest percentage of family households (64%) and the highest percentage of lone person households (27%); Rural Victoria had the highest percentage of family households (70%) and the lowest percentage of lone person households (24%).

In terms of average household size, Rural Victoria was consistent with Regional Victoria at 2.5 persons, while Regional Urban Centres and Coastal Towns both averaged 2.4 persons per household.

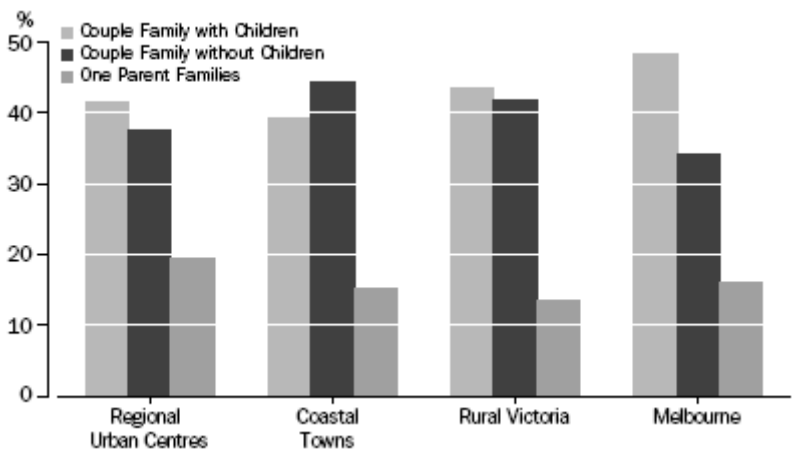
[Back to top](#)

Family Characteristics

Family Composition

Almost all households that comprise families (rather than lone person households or group households) were classified as Couple Families with Children, Couple Families without Children, or One Parent Families with Children. Other types of family composition accounted for little more than 1% of families throughout most of Victoria, except in Melbourne where other family types constituted 2% of all families. 'Other family' is defined as a group of related individuals residing in the same household, who cannot be categorised as belonging to a couple or one parent family: for example, a household where two brothers live together.

Family Composition, Percentage Distribution - 2006



Census results showed that nearly half of all Victorian families were couple families with children (47%), while 36% were couple families without children and 15% one parent families. In Melbourne, there were similar proportions in family composition: 48% were couple families with children, 34% couple families without children, and the same ratio of one parent families (15%).

In Regional Victoria, the proportions of couple families with children and couple families without children were 43% and 41% respectively. The proportion of one parent families in Regional Victoria was consistent with Victoria overall at 15%.

When examining family structures within Regional Victoria, families in Rural Victoria had the highest proportion of couple families with children (44%), while couple families without children made up 42%. The Coastal Towns of Victoria represented the lowest percentage of couple families with children (39%), and highest percentage of couple families without children (44%) when compared to other parts of Regional Victoria.

Family households in Regional Urban Centres had a relatively low proportion of couple families without children (38%) when compared with other parts of Regional Victoria. Regional Urban Centres were also characterized by a higher percentage of one parent families (19%), compared to Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria (15% and 14% respectively).

When compared to the 2001 Census, the proportion of couple families with children in Regional Victoria was slightly lower in 2006, at 43% compared to 45% in 2001. Over this period, the percentage of couple families without children in Regional Victoria increased slightly from 39% to 41%.

[Back to top](#)

Person Characteristics

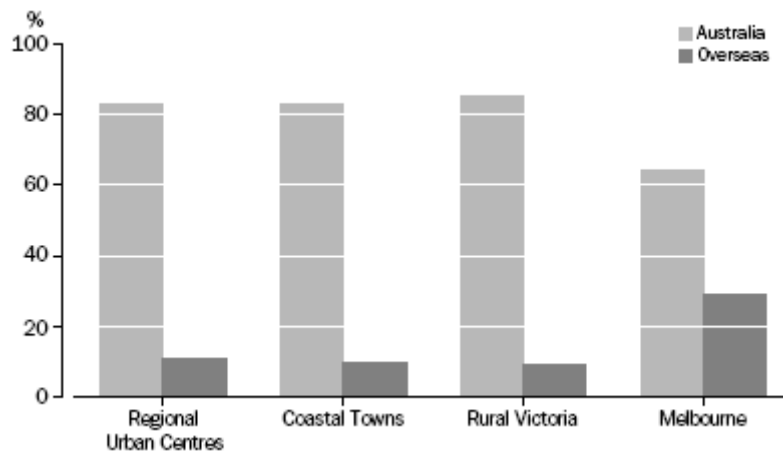
The Census includes a broad range of questions designed to measure the characteristics of individuals. In addition to basic characteristics such as age, sex and place of residence, data are available on such subjects as industry of work, qualifications, income, birthplace, migration and relationships. Presented here are several selected characteristics which provide an insight to Victorians, particularly those living outside Melbourne.

[Back to top](#)

Country of Birth

While the majority of Victorians in 2006 were born in Victoria, close to a quarter of the population stated their birthplace as overseas. The variety of birthplaces of Victorians is increasingly diverse, from the predominant traditional sources of migrants such as the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Europe, to places further afield like Sudan, Iran, Mauritius and Somalia.

Country of Birth, Australia and Overseas - Victorian Regions - 2006



The proportion of people born overseas was consistent throughout areas in Regional Victoria, at around 10%, with around 85% of people reporting they were born in Australia(footnote 4). This is consistent with 2001 proportions. This contrasts to Melbourne, where almost 30% of people reported they were not born in Australia. Birthplaces other than Australia were consistent across the segments of Regional Victoria. The countries of the United Kingdom and New Zealand were the most predominant, with the UK representing 5% of birthplaces of people in Coastal Towns, and 3% and 4% for people in Regional Urban Centres and Rural Victoria respectively. The next most predominant birthplace for Coastal Towns and Rural Victoria was New Zealand (around 1% in each region), however for Regional Urban Centres the second-most predominant place of birth outside Australia was Italy (also around 1%). Other places of birth each represented less than 1% of the Regional Victorian population.

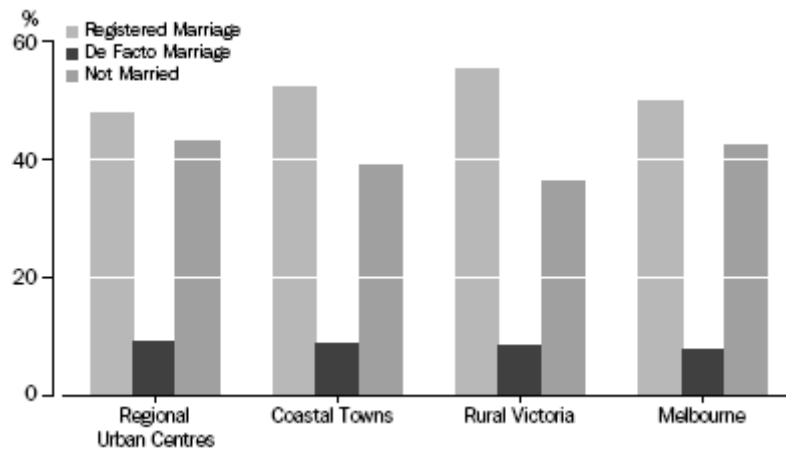
[Back to top](#)

Marital Status

In Victoria, 51% of all persons aged 15 years or more were in a registered marriage, 8% were in a de facto marriage and 41% were not married. In Melbourne, there were similar proportions of married persons (50% in a registered marriage and 8% in a de facto marriage). Regional Victoria was characterized by a higher percentage of married persons, with 53% in a registered marriage, 9% in a de facto marriage and 38% not married.

The population of Coastal Towns had similar proportions of married and not married persons as Regional Victoria, with 52% in a registered marriage, 9% in a de facto marriage and 39% not married. Of all regions, Rural Victoria had the highest proportion of married people with 55% of persons (aged 15 years or more) in a registered marriage, 8% in a de facto marriage and 36% not married. On the other hand, Regional Urban Centres were characterized by a lower percentage of the population married: 48% in a registered marriage, 9% in a de facto marriage and 43% not married.

Social Marital Status, Percentage Distribution - 2006

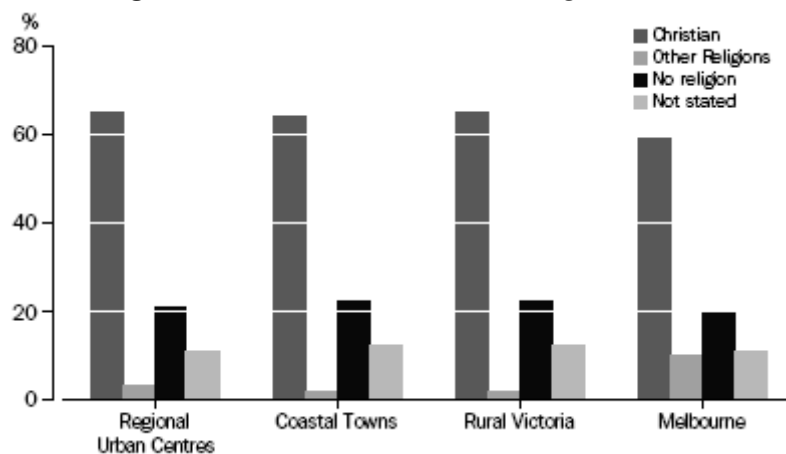


[Back to top](#)

Religious Affiliation

In 2006 approximately 70% of Victorians stated some religious affiliation, compared to almost 73% in 2001. There were similar proportions of people with a religious affiliation across the regions of Victoria, with approximately 69% in Melbourne compared to 68% in Regional Urban Centres, 65% in Coastal Towns and 67% in Rural Victoria. In Melbourne however, Christian denominations accounted for a lower proportion of the population, around 60% compared to around 65% in other parts of Victoria.

Religious Affiliation, Victorian Regions - 2006



Outside Melbourne, religions other than the Christian denominations accounted for very small proportions of the population. In Regional Urban Centres the leading other religions were Islam and Buddhism, accounting for just over 1% and just over 0.5% respectively. It is important to note that across all areas, the proportion of persons who did not state a religious affiliation (Not Stated) was very high - higher than proportions of persons who reported 'Other Religions' - at around 10%.

[Back to top](#)

Industry of Employment

In Victoria the most prevalent industry for persons aged 15 years and over was Retail Trade, which comprised 15% of working Victorians. Other major industries were Manufacturing

(13%), Property and Business Services and Health and Community Services (both 11%). Across the regions of Victoria, however, there was some variability in the major employing industries.

Regional Urban Centres displayed a similar industry profile to Victoria and Melbourne, with high proportions of the working population stating Retail Trade and Manufacturing as their industries of employment (18% and 14% respectively). By contrast, in Rural Victoria Retail Trade and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing were referenced as the major employing industries (14% in both cases), while in Coastal Towns Retail Trade and Health and Community Services were prevalent (17% and 13% respectively).

[Back to top](#)

Further Information

ABS 2006 Census data are readily available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site <www.abs.gov.au>. Census products include Community Profile Tables, Fact Sheets, and maps. The second major release of free on-line 2006 Census results has been released on 25 October, 2007. This release includes the educational qualifications of Australia's population and characteristics of employed people, such as their occupation by industry, number of hours worked, and how people travel to work.

[Back to top](#)

2006 Census Summary Table

	Regional Urban Centres	Coastal Towns	Rural Victoria	Regional Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division	Victorian Total
Households						
Dwelling Type						
Separate house(%)	83	85	92	88	72	76
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, etc(%)	6	6	2	4	11	9
Flat, unit or apartment(%)	10	7	4	7	16	13
Dwelling Tenure						
Fully owned(%)	33	40	42	39	33	35
Being purchased(%)	32	28	33	32	35	34
Median monthly housing loan repayments(\$)	1 083	1 083	975	1 000	1 300	1 252
Total rented(%)	28	25	19	22	25	24
Median weekly rent(\$)	160	165	130	145	200	185
Household Type						
Family household(%)	66	64	70	68	68	68
Lone person household(%)	27	27	24	25	23	23
Group household(%)	4	3	2	3	4	4
Average household size(persons)	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Family						
Couple Families						
With children(%)	42	39	44	43	48	47
Without children(%)	38	44	42	41	34	36
One parent families(%)	19	15	14	15	15	15

Individuals

Place of birth						
Australia(%)	83	83	85	84	64	70
Overseas(%)	11	10	9	10	29	24
Not stated(%)	6	7	6	6	7	7
Marital Status						
Married in a registered marriage(%)	48	52	55	53	50	51
Married in a defacto marriage(%)	9	9	8	9	8	8
Not married(%)	43	39	36	39	43	41
Religious Affiliation						
Christian(%)	65	64	65	65	59	61
Other religions(%)	3	2	2	2	10	8
No religion(%)	21	22	22	22	20	20
Not stated(%)	11	12	12	11	11	11
Industry of Employment						
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants(%)	5	8	5	5	4	4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing(%)	2	2	14	9	1	3
Communication Services(%)	1	1	1	1	2	2
Construction(%)	8	10	8	8	7	8
Cultural and Recreational Services(%)	2	2	2	2	3	2
Education(%)	9	9	7	8	7	8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply(%)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finance and Insurance(%)	3	2	2	2	5	4
Government Administration and Defence(%)	5	5	5	5	4	4
Health and Community Services(%)	13	13	11	12	10	11
Manufacturing(%)	14	11	12	12	14	13
Mining(%)	-	-	1	1	-	-
Non-Classifiable Economic Units(%)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Personal and Other Services(%)	4	4	3	3	3	3
Property and Business Services(%)	8	8	6	7	13	11
Retail Trade(%)	18	17	14	16	14	15
Transport and Storage(%)	3	3	4	4	4	4
Wholesale Trade(%)	4	4	4	4	6	5

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

2001 Census Summary Table

	Regional Urban Centres	Coastal Towns	Rural Victoria	Regional Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division	Victorian Total
Households						
Dwelling Type						
Separate house(%)	83	86	91	88	74	78
Semi-detached, row, terrace house etc.(%)	6	5	2	3	10	8
Flat, unit or apartment(%)	9	7	4	6	14	12
Dwelling Tenure						
Fully owned(%)	40	47	48	46	42	43
Being purchased(%)	28	24	27	27	28	28

Total rented(%)	28	24	19	22	24	23
Household Type						
Family household(%)	67	65	71	69	70	70
Lone person household(%)	26	27	23	25	22	23
Group household(%)	4	3	2	3	4	4
Average household size(persons)	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6

Family Type

Couple Families						
With children(%)	44	40	46	45	50	49
Without children(%)	36	43	40	39	33	34
One parent families(%)	19	15	13	15	15	15

Individuals

Marital Status						
Married in a registered marriage(%)	50	55	58	55	51	52
Married in a defacto marriage(%)	7	7	7	7	6	7
Not married(%)	43	38	36	38	42	41

1 A map depicting the regions referred to in the article is available in pdf format (44kB). < back

2 Although Geelong is located on the coast, it has been included in Regional Urban Centres due to its size. < back

3 Warrnambool is included as a coastal urban centre due to the similar characteristics with other coastal urban Centres. < back

4 The remaining 5% did not state their country of origin on the Census form. < back

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Chain volume measures

Annually-reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year (i.e. the year when the quarterly chain volume measures sum to the current price annual values). Chain Laspeyres volume measures are compiled by linking together (compounding) movements in volumes, calculated using the average prices of the previous financial year, and applying the compounded movements to the current price estimates of the reference year. Quarterly chain volume estimates are benchmarked to annual chain volume estimates, so that the quarterly estimates for a financial year sum to the corresponding annual estimate.

Generally, chain volume measures are not additive. In other words, component chain volume measures do not sum to a total in the way original current price components do. In

order to minimise the impact of this property, the ABS uses the latest base year as the reference year. By adopting this approach, additivity exists for the quarters following the reference year and non-additivity is relatively small for the quarters in the reference year and the quarters immediately preceding it. The latest base year and the reference year will be advanced one year with the release of the June quarter data each year. A change in reference year changes levels but not growth rates, although some revision to recent growth rates can be expected because of the introduction of a more recent base year (and revisions to the current price estimates underlying the chain volume measures).

Duration of unemployment

The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.

Employed

Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week;
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement;
 - on strike or locked out;
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job;
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Part-time workers

Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Particles as PM₁₀

Particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

Seasonal adjustment

A means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variations from economic time series so that the effects of other influences are obvious. Seasonal variations are the systematic (though not necessarily regular) intra-year movements of economic time series. These are often the result of non-economic phenomena, such as climatic changes and regular religious festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter).

State final demand

Conceptually identical to domestic final demand at the national level (the sum of private and government final consumption expenditure and private and public gross fixed capital formation).

National estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the System of National Accounts, 1993, but for regional (including state) estimates there is no separate international standard. Although national concepts are generally applicable to state accounts, there remain several conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant nationally. Most of the problems arise in the measurement of gross state product for the transport and storage, communication services, and finance and insurance industries, where production often takes place across state borders. In these cases, a number of conceptual views can be applied to the allocation of value added by state. For more information, see chapter 28 of *Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 5216.0).

Trend estimates

Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. Readers are reminded that trend estimates are subject to revision as subsequent months' data become available.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - were available for work in the reference week;
 - were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Aust.	Australia
B	Borough
BoV	Balance of Victoria
C	City
CPI	consumer price index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	estimated resident population
FT	full-time
GL	gigalitre
ha	hectare
kL	kilolitre
LGA	local government area
ML	megalitre
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
MSR	major statistical region
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
qtr	quarter
Qld	Queensland
RC	Rural City
S	Shire
SA	South Australia
SD	statistical division
SEPP	State Environment Protection Policy
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SLA	statistical local area
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

State and Regional Indicators, Victoria (Appendix)

APPENDIX INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

1	March Quarter 2002	Part-time Employment in Victoria
2	June Quarter 2002	2001 Census Geography Issues
3	September Quarter 2002	Population Change in Victoria 1991-2001
4	June Quarter 2003	Housing Trends in Melbourne 1999-2002
5	September Quarter 2003	Estimating Workplace Growth from Workcover data
6	March Quarter 2004	Children aged 0-8 years in Victoria
7	June Quarter 2004	Building Activity and Interest Rates
8	September Quarter 2004	Summary of Findings from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
9	June Quarter 2005	Criminal Court Outcomes 2003-2004

10	September Quarter 2005	The Victorian Population 1836-2005
11	December Quarter 2005	Profile of Senior Victorians
12	March Quarter 2006	Victorian Community Indicators
13	June Quarter 2006	Indigenous Vital Statistics
14	September Quarter 2006	Trends in Fertility
15	December Quarter 2006	Waste and Recycling
16	March Quarter 2007	Workplace Growth 2003-2005
17	June Quarter 2007	Personal Safety Survey
18	June Quarter 2007	Water - Sources and Usages
19	September Quarter 2007	Regional Victoria: Census Profile

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